O. PALMER.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

NUMBER 36.

Urawford & Avalanche ...Thos. Wakeley

CRAWRORD CO. DIRECTORY.

MANY BILLS PENDING.

WORK FOR THIS SESSION OF CONGRESS TO DO.

The Dingley Measure in the Hands the Senate-Pacific Funding Leglalation Likely to Be of Great Inter est-Other Laws Wanted.

Little Legislation Likely.

Washington correspondence:
It is improbable that the House at this session of Congress, will dispose of much of the proposed legislation which encumbers its calendars. Little is usually plished at the short accomplished at the snort session, he-yond the passage of the regular supply bills. The question of legislation for additional revenue for the Government will depend on the Senate, to which-body, the House sent the Dingley bill almost a year ago. If it should be impossible, or a year ago. It it should be impossible, of deemed jnexpedient, to press that measure through the Senate, there is a possi-bility that the proposal to increase the revenues by an additional taxon beer or the imposition of a duty on tea and coffee, may take taugible form, and, if so, such legis

take taugible form, and, if so, such legislation must originate, under the Constitution, in the lower branch of Congress.

There are on the several calendars of the House 1,465 bills reported from the various committees, and the proportion which will pass at the coming session must be necessarily small. The private bills number 1,100, but there are also 256 bills on the calendar on the state of the Union and ninety-nine public bills on the regular House calendar. Some of these are of very great public importance, and are of very great public importance, and their power to secure action upon them. Power of the Rules Committee

The powers lodged in the hands of the Committee on Itales, which give its measurers control of the House program, will make that committee the practical arbiter of what shall be submitted to the House for its action. That committee is composed as at present constituted of the Speaker, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa; Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee. The death of exspeaker Crisp makes a vacancy at the head of the minerity of the committee which must be filled by the Speaker. The names principally mentioned in connection with the vacancy are Mr. Bailey of Texas, Mr. Catchings of Mississipi, Mr. Turner of Georgia, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, and Mr. Dockery of Missouri. The bill, which in many respects, is of for its action. That committee is com

Tennessee, and Mr. Dockery of Missouri.

The bill, which in many respects, is of most interest and which will press hardest for consideration is the Pacific Railway funding bill. The bonds guaranteed by the Government are payable early in the coming year, and either an extension or a foreclosure stares the roads in the face. For eight years funding bills have occupied a good share of the attention of Congress. The present bill, of which Mr. Powers of Virginia is the author, was reported shortly before the author, was reported shortly before the close of the last session. Everything will be done by those interested in it to secure consideration. The friends of the Nigaragua Canal also are bending every energy to secure action on the bill reported by Mr. Doollitle, which provides for a guaranty by the United States of \$100,000,000 of bonds for the construction of

the canal.
The War Claims Committee, which showed fight on several occasions at the last session, promises to renew that ag-gressiveness this winter, especially for the passage of the claims awarded under the Bowman act and the French spoliation claims. These claims—the former amounting to \$502,459, and the latter to amounting to \$502,450, and the latter to \$2,705,100—were put on the sundry civil bill at the last session as a rider of the Senate, but the bill was vetoed by the President, and they were then dropped Mr. Mahou, who is chairman of the War Claims Committee, will also press the Pennsylvania beseter chims, which have nding in Congress for years

Other Legislation Proposed. The Loud bill, to cure the abuses of the law relating to second-class matter, and der which newspaper matter is transmit-ted at 1 cent a pound, and which has much criticism of the Postoffice Department because of the advaringe taken of the law in various ways for the transmission of books and paniphlets, will also be pressed, as will the Pickley service fusion bill, which doennies a tayoruble position on the calendar transmission.

as a privileged report.

Among the other bills are the Wadsworth bill for the creation of a bureau of animal industry, for the inspection of meat and the regulation of the transportation of live stock; the immigration bill, for ascertaining the the Chickering bill, for ascertaining the feasibility and cost of a ship canal from the great lakes to the Hudson; several amportant public-land bills, the bills for the admission of the territories, and many others, of especial interest to particular localities. There are also several important measures in the Sonate which public the control of the control of the sonate which public the ant measures in the Senate which might

HOW A PATRIOT DIES.

Coloma Is Shot Like a Dog in Laurel Ditch at Havana.

There was another frightful se Laurel ditch. in front of the Cabana fortress at Hayana Saturday afternoo ress, at Havana, Saturday attermoon lust as the sun was hiding its head, as if ashamed to lend its light to such a cruel deed. The victim this time to Spain's heartless custom of dealing with prisoners of war was Antonio Lopez, Coloma, well known as a Cuban soldier since the

very outbreak of the accountant. Column was a white man captured at Ybarra, in Matanzas. Province, Peb. 24, 1895, the day of the outbreak, together, with the mulatto insmaller. mulatto journalist. Juan Gualburto Gomez. The poor fellow had been locked us

mez. The poor renow had been locked up all these long twenty-one months, hoping against hope, which at times passed into certainty that he would not be executed. There-were the same great cliffs, which constitute one side of the ditch, black with the crowd, which had come to see a Cuban patriot die. Below was the ditch-itself, more than fifty yards in width, and on the other side the stern ramparts of the Cabanas, with the gate leading into the ditch, which is so narrow that four men can herdly pass through abreast.

Once through the gate Coloma gave a
quick look around. In an instant his
glance swept the cliffs above, and then
fell to encounter that array of Spanish coldiers, everywhere pitiless faces, a thou soldiers, everywhere pittless lines, a thou-sand to one. Two more steps he took forward, then, raising his head proudly, he shouted distinctly, "Vive Cuba libre!" About to die, he defied them all.

As the words left his lips the officer of the guard drew his sword, and with the

uplifted blade sprang toward the man- to hydrophobia.

acled prisoner, but before the sword could

acled prisoner, but before the sword could fall, the priest, holding up the crucifix, stepped between Coloma and the coward, who drew back.

Undounted, Coloma again cried out, "Viva Cuba libre!" This time he was seized and gagged with a white handkerchief tied over his mouth that he might utter those hateful words no more. Then with a firm tread he marched in the holom source to the sunt where he was to low square to the spot where he was to die. Then shots rang out, Coloma fell forward on his face, and another Cuban hero lay dead, shot like a dog in the Law

FINANCES OF THE NATION. United States Treasurer Morgan Sub-

mits His Report.
annual report of Daniel N. I gan, trensurer of the United States shows the net ordinary revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to have been \$326,970,200, and the expenditures \$352,175,440, leaving a deficiency for the year of \$25,203,

249, or \$17,601,577 less than during the preceding fiscal year.

The report shows that during the lest fiscal year there was an increase of \$7,-863,134 in the receipts from customs an increase of \$3,341,192 from internal revenue sources, an increase of \$2,479,622 from miscellaneous sources and a loss of \$97,823 from the sale of public lands, making the net increase in the receipts \$13,586,125. The decrease in the exenditures amounted to \$4,015,852.

penaitires amounted to \$4,010,502.

The report shows the total receipts from the first \$50,000,000 loan of 1894 to have been \$55,000,017; from the second loan of \$50,000,000 of 1894, \$58,719,710; from the loan of \$62,315,400 for 1895. \$65,428,056, and from the \$100,000,000 loan of 1806, \$111,355,612. From the ionn of 1896, \$111,355,612. From the first loan theye was realized, \$52,550,264 in gold coin and \$5,810,420 in gold certificates; from the second loan, \$53,051,168 in gold coin and \$5,608,410 in gold testing gold coin and \$5,608,410 in gold testing the gold testing testing the gold testing the n gold coin, and from the fourth lor \$100,327,455 in gold coin and \$2,020,810 in gold certificates. The total feedpts from the several bond sales, therefore, were \$204,104,205.

The public debt outstanding June 30, 1890, 18 shown to have been \$1,769,840,-323, and on June 30, 1895, \$1,676,120,983. According to the revised estimates of the department the composition and dis-

. !	tribution of the monetary	Stock on June
	30, 1896, is as follows:	
	In treasury	In circula-
	mints.	tion.
	Gold coin\$112,589,974	\$454,905,064
	G d bullion . 32,102,926	
	Silver dols 378,673,137	52,116,904
1	Frac. silver . 15,767,056	60,204,451
1	Silver bul 120,933,958	1,032,563
d	Tot. metallic. 660,067,051	568,258,984
	U. S. notes 122,431,148	224,249,868
	Treas. n's '00 34,638,033	95,045,247
-	Nat. b'k n's . 10,832,425	215:168.122
	Gold certif. 620,070	42,198,119
	Sil. certif 11,962,313	330,657,191
	Sil. certif 11,962,313 Cur. certif. 320,000	31,910,000
	Total paper . 180,803,989	939:208.547
	Aggregate 840,871,040	1,507,407,531
1	The total stock, therefor	re. is \$2,348 -
1	338.571, as compared with	\$2,399,704,688
1	on June 30, 1895. Since t	he close of the
	fiscal year this loss has	been fully re-
1	covered, chiefly by the i	importation of
1	gold. The net proceeds of	f the national
	bank notes redeemed du	ring the year
1	were \$107,891,026, the larg	est amount for
	any like period in ten ye	ars, and, with
	the exception of three yea	rs, the largest
ì	since 1879. The expense	to the banks
	of redemptions will be \$1.1	21/2 per \$1,000.
4	- The appendix to the ren	ort contains a
٠	number of new tables.	which will be
	found exceedingly valuab	le to persons
	specially interested in the	e financial af-
4		

fairs of the Government. A-TRUST BURSTS.

The Wire Nail Manufacturers' Asso Not every trust formed for the pur-pose of stifling competition and raising prices is successful. A fortunate illustraion of this we have in the Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association, commonly Manufacturers Association, commonly known as the nail trust, which has gone to the wall, and which wound up its business Dec. 1. This trust started into life in June, 1895, the guiding hand at the helm being J. H. Parks, of Boston. Durates ing that time it ruthlessly forced the price of wire 60-penny, nails from 80-cents to \$2.55 a keg and of cut. 60-penny nails from 70 cents to \$2.25 a keg. Its net profit during the period of its existence has been \$1,000,000, exclusive of the royal salaries drawn by its officers.

The trust started by controlling a large number of manufacturers and buying up and subsidizing dival concerns. From the manufacturers in the pool it exacted \$1.50 for each keg of nails manufactured. Of this sum 65 cents was used, for the purchase of rival plants and the ing that time it ruthlessly forced the price

for the purchase of rival plants and the balance was related to the members of the trust. The from each of the jobbers, or those to whom it sold its stock; it took 15 cents for each keg sold. This sum was held on deposit to insure against a cut held on deposit to insure against a cut In prices, and at certain periods a rebate in full was made to those who had re-mained faithful. Those who had cut prices received no rebate. To further guard against competition it sought to outrol the manufacturers of nail-making achines. But new and more econ machines were nevertheless turned ou and competition by formulacturing nails became so keen and constant that the trust was forced to allow the jobbers to cut prices, and hence the collapse.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Counter Claims Against Us Which

There are being laid before the treasury There are being laid before the treasury officials by the Spanish legation a formidable list of what Spain claims to be violatides of the neutrality laws, most of them being founded on fillbustering operations from this country. The Spanish, Minister is keeping close watch on the claims being laid before the State Decarts. partment for damages to American citizens in Cuba, and will be prepared when the claims are presented to offset them with counter claims, hased on the damage to Spain caused by the outfitting of fil bustering expeditions in this country. The claims of Americans for damages, already filed, amount to over \$12,000,000, but Spain will present a damage roll even larger than this.

Later reports from that part of the Seminole nation swept by prairie fire indicate there were no fatalities. The loss to property was considerable, but no esti-

Iowa State officials held a post mor-tem on seven cattle which died at Wash-ington, and decided that death was due

FEAR A GREAT FLOOD

DANGER AT CHIPPEWA FALLS WISCONSIN.

Water Held Buck by the Enormone Ice Gorge Threatens to Inundate the Whole Valley-Fitzsimmons Loses

the Fight on a Foul Chinnewa Falls' Disaster. A calamity distressing in its results and in some respects unique is that which has befallen the people of Chippewa Falls, Wis., where an ice gorge forming in the river has dammed up the water, causing it to overflow and flood the surrounding territory. The extent of the disaster and the formidable nature of the elemental forces causing it may be conceived from the fact that within a very short time the river has risen to a height of twenty-four feet. There is danger of its changing its course and flowing into the town. As it is, the little place is flooded, buildings on certain streets being submerged to the certain streets using somerise, to the second story. The inhabitants are getting away and carrying as much of their property with them as possible. Not only Chippewa Falls, but several adjacent towns, must suffer unless the gorge is broken within a very short time. Immense guantities of dynamite have been exploded with a view to breaking the gorge. It is reported that nearly 9,000 people are homeless, and the intense cold rather than the cold state.

makes their situation worse. At the time this is written the water is still rising, with little hope of breaking the gorge. The Chippewa River is twen-ty-eight feet above low-water mark. All places of business on Spring, River and Lower Bridge streets are vacated. One rumor to the effect that the river would cut out a passageway for itself through the high banks worth of the Wisconsin central Railroad bridge gave rise to great the Pacific coast ever attracted so much pprehension. The river's course is se-public attention. Between 15,000 and riously obstructed by the gorge, that has rouched within a short distance of the dam and the furning of the course of the stream upon the city seems so plausible that every one is panic-stricken.

LOSES IT ON A FOUL.

Fitzsimmons Fails to Get the De claion Over Sharkey. The fight between Robert Fitzsimmon

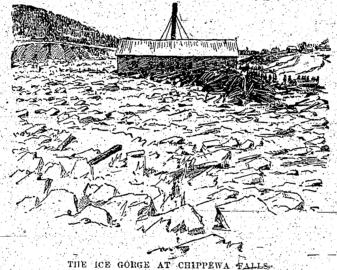
Thomas Sharkey in San Francisco history of the ring. Sharkey



FITZSIMMONS. Fitzsimmon was trying to speak, but could not be heard. Then it was learned that Referee Wiley Earp had awarded the fight to Sharkey on a claim of foul. It was claimed that Pitzsimmens struck Sharkey in the groin with basknee as the latter was falling.

Fitzsimmons profested and the crowd hissed and grouned. In the eight round Fitzsimmons soon had his man going and went at him ferociously. A right-hand swing staggered the salor and then came a left-hand swing, and a left-arm punch under the chin that sent Sharkey over with a thad. While the marine was falling the referee claims that Fitzsimmon struck him in the groin with his knee, thus committing a foul. Sharkey was undoubtedly badly hurt. His seconds rushed into the ring and raised him up. but he fainted away and was borne from the ring unconscious. Hardly any one among the spectators saw the foul, and the decision was received with hisses and grouns.

20,00 people coupled all the available space in the big Mechanics pavilion and watched the contest, which every one regarded as practically deciding the cham pionship of the world. The long, lear



THE ICE GORGE AT CHIPPEWA

The ice gorge is forty feet high, ance. The rec gorge is forty feet high, and backing water on the city at the rate of a foot an hour. Poor people are suffering terribly from the cold. The Wisconsin Central depot and tracks are ander water. All business is done over the Northwestern line. The city is in complete darknessers as and electric light service are shut off by the water. The Chicago. Milwaukee and St. Paul has suspended its service through the Chip-pewa Valley, being unable to get a train through the flooded territory. Logs and limbs of trees are strewn many feet high on the track. On low grades the water Fises many feet above the ties, and high enough to extinguish the engine fires. An engine and coach that went out to the low lands below Durand came back



DISTRICT THREATENED BY FLOODS with two score of women and children on board who were driven from their iomes by the water and were found near y dead from exposure and cold. The en-zincer said he could not finish the trip on ecount of the rising water. It looks at

A great number of visitors are at the A great number of visitors are at the scene of the ice gorge. To realize the great-danger it is only necessary to visit the banks of the Chippewa. It is a double-beated danger that is threatened. What means relief to Chippewa Falls will bring devastation to Ean Chire, Durand and other points below. The sice jath will likely remain intact, sperhaps for months, and only natural causes car

The Kansas State Temperance Union preparing to fight for the proposition resubmit the prohibitory amendment, ecretary Stephens has returned to Kansis City from a week's trip over the State, during which he made arrangements for temperance mass meetings to ne held at the larger cities, to be followell

Two railway laborers named Carey and Hopkins attempted to burn their way got beyond their control and burned the building. Both men perished.

sene from the wagon bridge tooking toward the Chippewa Falls Impter Companies will be sent a terrible appear | New Zealander, who had hidd a success sion of victories in the United States for the last five or six years; entered the ring with almost every apparent advantage in his favor. He could count upon his experience and science, his height and reach, and every other quality which enters into the making of the successful prize-lighter. Against him was the sail-or lad who was unknown six months ago, but who rose to fame recently when he came perilously near trailing in the dus the colors of California's idol, James J.

PERISH IN THE BLIZZARDI

Reports of Suffering and Death from

It is a week since a train arrived in langdon, N. D. The storm was excess-ively severe, in that section, and the tem-perature dropped to 30 degrees below zero. Three persons are known to have lost their lives and several others are missing. Mrs. Mikelson was frozen to death in her house and a man and his wife succumbed to the cold while fleeing from the fire. From Emmons County : pitiful case of suffering and death is r pitful case of suffering and death is reported. A Russian family named Belovitzy used all their firewood in the storm and had torn down and burned a part of the house. This let in the intense cold, and the whole family—father, mother and three children—were found frozen to death. There is a wood and coal famine in that section, the farmers having bought sparningly because of high prices. Mail-Agent Burroughs was buried in the drifts three miles west of Devil's Jake. hree miles west of Devil's Lake

three miles west of Lyvil's Lake.

The body of William E. Herron, sheriff of Plymouth County, was found frozen stiff and badly bruised by the side of the ruitroad track near Merrill. Lowa. Half's dozen steamers are said to be bound tight in the ice along the north shore of Lake Superior, and it will be impossible to release their. A snowstorm of almost unprecedented severity for this season of the year broke upon Atlanta, Ga., Wedniesday morning. Snow began falling at nesday morning. Snow began falling a. 6 o'clock and fell without cessation unti

11, when it lay four inches deep. At Petersburg, Va., snow began falling before noon and continued without intermission through the night. The snowfall in North Carolina is very heavy.

Notes of Current Events. John Coyne, of Newark, N. J., was taken with a fit on a train and jumped through the window. He was fatally in jured.

Mrs. Maria B. Mullen, aged 66, a resident of La Grange, Ind., for the past fifty-four years, died from a stroke of

paralysis. William Waldorf Astor has given \$50, 600 to the Children's Aid Society to erect a memorial building.

John Barker, of New Orleans, while ing wet froze to death. Two months ago Henry Wescott, of Forest City, N. Y., was placed under a spell of a traveling hypnotist and he can-

not be aroused.

A consuct has been closed by Andrew Carnegle for the construction of a big ore and coal leading plant at Conneaut, Ohio, and extensive docks will also be built there.

TOREFORM CURRENCY

INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE IS SUES A CALL

Meeting of Board of Trade Represent atives in the Hoosier Capital Taker Action Upon the Question of Hold ing a Convention.

Monetary Convention. The preliminary conference in Indian-npolis of representatives of the leading commercial bodies of the Middle Western States issued a call for a general convention of commercial bodies of the Uni ted States, to be held in that city Jan. 5, to consider the reform of the currency to consider the retorm of the carrency and banking laws. The vote, by which it was decided to call the convention, was unanimous. Chicago and Indianapolis were the only cities suggested for the convention. In view of the fact that the call for the preliminary conference had gone out from Indianapolis, it was decided to take the general convention there. The detailed work of preparing the call and fixing the basis of representation was lefto a committee composed of one delegate from each city represented in the con-

President Justus G. Adams, of the In-dianapolis Board of Trade, called the meeting to order, and in a well-timed address referred to the importance of the subject which it had been called to con-side.

E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis, ex-Gov-ernor of Missouri, presided after Mr. Adams had finished his speech. Ex-Gov. Stannard said that he felt assured that if the commercial bodies of the country offered to Congress a financial system that would not be subject to change it would be accepted. The principal address before the conference was by John R. Wilson, of Indianapolis. He said there was a practical demand for reform. Ex-pedients adopted by Congress in the stress of war as temporary measures had be-

an enduring system. The legisla

tion of Congress on finance had been from hand to mouth since 1861. E. V. Smaller, who represents the St. Paul Board of Trade, said the people of Paul Board of Trade, said the people of the Northwest, irrespective of party, were heartly in favor of the proposed national convention. The resolutions he introduced provide for a national convention of representatives of all commercial bodies in cities of more than 25,000 population, "for the consideration of the currency system of the country, and to real reney system of the country, and to rec ommend to Congress such measures for the remedy of such defects as will com-mand the indorsement of the business

The conference agreed to that part of Mr. Smalley's-resolution-providing for a convention, but there was much discus-sion as to how large the convention should be, and it was decided, to leave that question to a committee composed of one representative from each city present In the call, as finally agreed upon, it is proposed that the convention shall be composed of 1,251 delegates. The basis of representation is calculated upon the United States census of 1800, and gives to cities of 8,000 to 10,000, one delegate to cities of \$,000 to 10,000, one delegate; 10,000 and less than 15,000, by delegates; 15,000 and less than 25,000, three delegates; 25,000 and less than 50,000, four delegates; 25,000 and less than 50,000, five delegates; 100,000 and less than 200,000 and 10,000, five delegates; 100,000 and 10,000, five delegates; 100,000 and 10,000 and 1 six delegates: 200,000 and less than 400,000, seven delegates; 400,000 or over,

AVAILABLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN World's Total of Wheat Decreased

366,000 Bushels Last Week Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation; indicate the fol-lowing changes in available supplies lact Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday:
Wheat-United States and Canada, east

of Rockies, decrease, 2,570,000 bn. atlant for and in Europe, increase, 2,304,000; total decrease, world's available, 305,000

Corn-United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 104,000 bri

Outs—United States and Canada, east of Rockies, increase 335,000 bu. The more important decreases in avail-able stocks of wheat last week not included in the official visible supply state ment were 1.050.000 by in Northwesters ment were 1,050,000 bit. in Northwestern interior elevators, 541,000 bit. at Fort William, Ont.; 172,000 bit. at various Mandioba storage points, \$2,000 bit. in Chicago private elevators, 40,000 bit. in Milwaukee private elevators, 40,000 bit. at Louisville and 23,000 bit. in Kingston, Ont. There were very few increases in available stocks worthy of note last week, aside from these reported in the official visible supply statement, the more consolicated being 253,000 bit. at Pitisburg. spicuous being 253,000 bu, at Pittsburg 69.000 bu. at Rochester and 20,000 bi each at Syracuse and Fulton, N. Y.

Kathrine Clemmons



Sould is engaged. His family oppose he union audit is said that by the terms of Jay Gould's will Howard may lose a large part of his inheritance by marry ng against the wishes of the others

A crew of shipwrecked English seamen fell into the hands of Spanish sol-diers on the Cuban coast. The Span-iards, believing them to be filibusters rom the American coast, treated th prisoners harshly, threatening to shoot all, hands. Finally they were removed to Huvana, where they were taken in charge by the British Consul, who sent them to lew York.

Bondsmen of ex-County Treasurer W. J. Dawell, of Omalia, have been called upon to make good an nlleged shortage of \$3,500.

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Statement of the Public Delit and

Other Fiscal Matters of Interest.
The statement of the public debt, issued Cuesday, shows that on Nov. 30, the debt, in the treasury, amounted to \$995,769,159, an increase for the month of \$8,270,203. This increase is accounted for by the corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$847,364,520. Debt on which interest has ceased since aturity, \$1,591,620.

Debt bearing no interest, \$372,170,117. Total, \$1,221,126,257. This does not include \$567,523,923 in pertificates and treasury notes outstand-

ing, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is recapitulated as follows, cents

Gold, \$169,527,101. Silver, \$509,680,450 Paper, \$129.616.155.

disbursing officers, balances te., \$17,137,872

etc., \$17,137,872.

Total, \$835,061,529, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$610,-604,481, which leaves a cash balance in the treasury of \$225,357,098.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during November, 1896, the total receipts were \$25,210,096, and the expenditures \$32,260,720. The receipts for the five months of the fiscal receipts for the five mouths of the fiscal year amount to \$131,650,489, and th penditures \$171.597,835, The deficit for the month of November, therefore, in \$7,050,024, and for the five months \$39. 946,846, as compared with \$15,869,337 for the corresponding five months of last

The receipts from customs during November amounted to \$9,930,385; from internal revenue, \$13,104,828, and from miscellaneous soruces, \$2,175,482. This is a loss in customs, as compared with November, 1895, of \$1,524,929; a gain from internal revenue of \$64,744, and a gain of \$684,379 from iscellaneous

The monthly statement of the Comproller of the Currency shows that on Nov. 30 the amount of national bank notes in circulation was \$235,312,103, an increase for the month of \$414,446, and for the last twelve months of \$21,440,907. for the last tweive months of \$21,440,301. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was \$216,600,684, an increase for the month of \$90,470, and for the last tweive mouths of \$20,140,158. The amount of circulation secured by he amount or circumton secured by lawful money was \$18,702,410, an increase for the month of \$314,776, and a decrease for the last twelve months of \$4,600,351. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circumstances. culating notes was \$241,272,150, and to

secure public deposits \$15,003,000.

The statement of the director of the mint shows that during the month of November, 1806, the total colinage at the mints of the United States was \$7.458, 722, of which \$5,064,700 was gold, \$2, 305,022 silver and \$89,000 minor coins The coinage of standard silver during the month was \$1,914,000.

-WILD BEASTS GROW BOLD.

They Are Troublesome to the Wis-Consin Lumber Camps.

The lumber camps in Northern Wisconsin are considerably annoyed this winter by the depredations of wild animals, more particularly the wildest and the lynx. It has come to be impossible to leave a shoulder of beef outside the cook shanty ver night without its being atte unierous that the woodsuren furnish and



a gun and wait for the appearance of the brutes. There is a bounty for the deliv-ery of scalps of the lynx, wildcat and volf in the State, and it is expected that woil in the State, and it is expected that there will be many claimants for it this winter. The wolves and wildcats are much more numerous than they have been for years past and have encroached upon the limits of civilization. Timber olves are frequently seen on the unt skirts of South Superior. A settler from Eyman-Lake, Gustave Peterson by name, reports that the pests are unusually immerous in that vicinity. Peterson brought to town with him a big wildent, which weighed thirty-five pounds and two lynxes of the "booted" variety, the larger breed. Peterson shot the wild cat about a week ago. One night after he had turned in there was a hurried knock at his door and a much frightened lumber camp hand told him that he had been visearm hand told him that he had been vis-lting a neighboring camp, and on the way back had been followed by a comple of wild cats. The man was in considerable fright, but Peterson took down ms rille-and went out. He saw is glaring pair of-eyes and fired, bringing down his game. The other animal got away. The next night Peterson shot the lynxes, which were prowling about the clearing. The wild cat was of unusual size, It is very seldom that they will follow man; but it is reported from the more remote dis-

munition to any man who wants to take

is reported from the more remote dis tricts that the lumber tacks will not venarmed. The news of fraudulent voting and lllegal conduct of election in a number of precincts of Oklahoma Territory has caused the managers of Delegate Flynn

to institute investigation upon which to hase a contest which they believe will result in the showing that Mr. Flynn is re-elected to Congress. Mrs. William Astor gave her first dinner party of the season at her residence, \$42 5th avenue, New York, in honor of Prince Lohis of Savy, Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of his Majesty, King Humbert

v: 30 ...

of Italy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope. Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.ms. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are condition invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. A. H. Mosser Pastor, Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folving morning service. Prayer meeting every Vednesday evening

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. M. A. BATES, W. M. A. TAYLOB, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the econd and fourth Saturdays in each

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on

ternoon. Mrs. M. E. Hanson, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.feets every third Tuesday in each month

W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P. A. TAYLOB, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I, O. O. F., No. 127.-

J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 .-A. MCKAY, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. DE ETTE BEADEN, W. M.
JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790,-Meets

ERR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month

POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.

JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCE. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

CRAYLING, MICH. oral Banking business transacted. Drafts and sold on all parts of the United States reign Countries. Interest: allowed on posits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors

F. E. WOLFE, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON

Office hours-9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office and residence over the DAVIS PHARMACY.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office over Fournier's Drug Store. OPEN DAY AND EVENING Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING. - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

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JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH. GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated being near the depot and business houses, in the depot and business houses, in heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commercial traveling. TONY LARSON, Manager.

H. F. HARRISON.

(Successor to F. A. Brigham, Tonsorial Artist. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Laters style, and to the satisfaction of all Shop near owner Michigan Arenue and Railroad Street, Prompt attention given all customers.

Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

the Genuine-Melancholy Reminder of an Ancient Tragedy of the Sea-Bayard Declines Gift. Counterfeit Dollars.

Shrewd counterfeiters, supposed to be located in British Columbia, China, Hon-olulu or Mexico, have flooded the West and Southwest during the past ten month with silver dollars as good (or better i nt of bullion contained in each coin point of bullion contained in each confus those issued from Unice Som's min-and of equally excellent workmanship. Secret service officers have been at work-for nearly a year trying to locate the place of manufacture of those dangerous counterfeits, but it is only recently that they have acknowledged the extent to which the begus coin has been issued and put into circulation. The dollar in questhon will stand any assay test and can be detected only by a clever expert. But they are counterfeit just the same, and the people who manufacture and circulate them will, if captured, he tried for counterfeiting. Little of this unauthorized coin has gone East, or at any rate but little of it has been detected.

SEA DISCLOSES SECRET.

Message from the Mohawk Lost Six

The Australian steamer Warring, a The Australian steamer warmen at remarkable tales of the sea chronicled in recent years. A bottle was picked up near Cape Kidnapper, N. Z., containing an unscaled message to the effect that the ship Mohawk sprang a leak in latitude 42.21 south and longitude 160.24 west, and that the crew was taking to the and that the crew was taking to the boats, as a last hope. The message, which was rellow with age, concluded:

"God help us. John Franklin." The Mohawk, John Franklin, mate, was lost, with all hands, sixteen years ago, on a worage from Quebec to Troon, in Ayr-shire, and this wave-buffeted message is the first word that has been had as to how she met her doom. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the mes sage, though how it reached New Zen coast is a mystery.

WANTS TO COLLECT \$2,362,974.

Execution on Judgment Note Against

Oscar L. Baldwin.

Execution was issued at Trenton, N.
J. An the United States court against
Oscar L. Baldwin for \$2,362,974 on a
Judgment note held by Frederick Frelinghuysen. The note was obtained by Mr Frelinghuysen in 1886; when he was made receiver of the Mechanics' National Bank at Newark, which institution was wreck-ed by Baldwin. The collapse of the in-stitution was brought about through Baldwin loaning its funds. Baldwin was arrested and was sentenced to ter year in the New Jerser prison. He was re-leased after serving about one-half of his sentence. The present execution was is-sued in the belief that Baldwin is about to come into possession of an immense fortune which is said to have been left him by an English relative.

BURNING OF A MISSOURI TOWN

Two Trains Arrested for Starting a Biaze in Weston.

A fire that began in the Baptist Church at Weston, Mo., threatened to destroy the town. The principal buildings destroyed are the furniture factory, the church and a large part of the opera house. Two tramps are under arrest as incendiaries, and if their guilt is proved they will undoubtedly be lynched. they will undoubtedly be lynched.

Declined by Bayard. Mr. Bayard, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, has written to the London Daily Telegraph under date of Saturday, declining the proffered Christmas gift intended as a compliment to him and in honor of his efforts to bring about an era of good feeling between th United States and Great Britain. He has asked the proprietors of the newsis asked the proceed to carry out then per not to proceed to carry out then kind and generous proposition" along the lines planned.

Suspected of Being a Leper. To avoid being forced to submit to ex-Jaw, a suspected Chinese leper, left Chi one for Los Angeles, Cal., during the night. If the sick man can sail on some vessel at the port of San Francisco he will return to his native country. Jaw made a living peddling Chinese trinkets. about the city.

Herron Will Suit Dismissed. The Indiana Supreme Court in the case of William A. Harrison, for the heirs, ainst Ambrose P. Stanton, executo against Amorose F. Stanton, extention of the will of John Herron, affirmed the action of the lower court in dismissing the suit brought to contest Herron's will. The will gave the bulk of an estate, val ued at \$200,000 to the Art Association of

Penalty Is Death.

In the trial of the Nassau alleged train robbers at Nevada, Mo., the defendants. William B. Morris, Harry Vaughn, and William Rogers, were positively identi-fied by the trainmen. Death will be the for conviction

Needs American Grain. A London Times dispatch from Mel-bourne says that on account of the crop deficiency, Australia requires 100,000 tons of wheat and flour from America, and that half of that quantity has already been ordered.

Fire Engine and Train Collide. the west-bound express train on the Lake Eric and Western Railroad, while both were going at full speed. Both horses were killed, but the six firemen on the engine miraculously escaped death.

Dr. Konnedy.Dies in a Blizzard. The only fatality from the blizzard learned of, near Pierre, S. D., is the death of Dr. H. M. Kennedy, who was on a sheep ranch. An old German named Kock is also reported missing,

William Steinyay, the piano manufac-turer, and one of the greatest patrons of music and musiciaus in the country, died Monday at his residence in New York. Death was caused by typhoid fever.

Stand and Deliver, Four masked robbers, supposed to be lended by "Dynamite Dick," held up storekeeper Ernest Powell at Ingram, Storekeeper Ernest Powell at It O. K., and made him deliver \$300.

At Atlantic City, N. La two men were killed at a fire, which destroyed property valued at \$20,000. Another man is miss-

SPAIN'S ARMIES.

She Has 365,746 Soldiers Under Her

Fig. Half Are in Cuba.

El Correo Militar, of Madrid, publishes an interesting report of the troops which Spain actually maintains in her various possessions. The list shows the activity exercised by Gen. Azenraga, the Spainfal Militare, Wes in all the drails rulative. exercised by Gen. Azearraga, the Spanish Minister of War, in all the details relative to the organization of the Spanish army. The following is the resume of the article: In Spania at the present moment there are 128,865 men under arms, namely: Infantry, 04,890; cavalry, 14,346; artillery, 11,774; engineers, 5,294; military administration, 15,00; ambulance corps, 100; royal escort and halberdiers, topographical brigade of the general of staff, etc., 1,296; police, 14,676; and custom house officers, 14,186. In Cuba, including the eleventh expedition, and not including native volunteers, Spain has clidding the eleventh expedition, and not including native volunteers, Spain has 200,000 men. The little army of the Philippines, augmented since the beginning of the insurrection, consists of not less than 30,831 men belonging to the different branches of the army; 12,234 of these were detached from the Peninsula. Lastwere detached from the Peninsula. Last-ly, at Puerto Rico, there are 0,000 sol-diers. To sum up, the Spanish nation has to-day 363,746 soldiers under her flag, while two years ago the entire effect-ive force, including police and customs-officers, did not exceed 140,000.

MASSACRE OF ITALIANS.

Consul and Naval Officers Murdered by Somalis in East Africa. The massacre of Senor Cecchi, the Italian consul at Zanzibar, the captains of the Italian warships Volturno and Staffetta, and six other Italian officers by the Somalls at Magadoxo on the coast of Somalland, East Africa, took place has Saturday. The party was accompanied by seventy Askaris, and was on a trip into the country outside of Magadoxo-when the Somalis attacked the Italians, killed all the whites and also thirty of the Askaris. The caravan was attacked during the night by the Somalis. The latter were refulsed at first, but rallied later and continually attacked the re-treating carayan. The Italians and their treating caravan. The Italians and their escort of Askaris fought desperately, but were eventually overcome. So soon as the news of the fighting reached Magndoxo a detachment of sailors and a force of Askaris were sent to the assistance of the caravan. But they arrived too late to save the Italians. The rescue party recovered twenty-seven bodies and arrested many Somall tribesmen who took part in the massacre.

SHERMAN MAKES A DENIAL.

Ohio Senator Says He, Hus Made Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has given sentor Sternan, of Onto, has given a statement to the press making a flat and emphatic denial of the reports coacerning a deal between himself and Mark Hannit as to the Ohio Senatorship and a Cabinet position under McKinley. Mr. Sherman says that the stories alleging an arrangement whereby he (Sherman an arrangement whereby he (Sherman), should go into the Cabinet and Mr. Honna succeed him in the Senate are pure fabrications. He has not, he says, seen either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Hanna since the election, and that he has had no correspondence with them save of the most ordinary character, chiefly forward ing applications for office through him. There have been, he continued no arrangements or conferences of any kind so to office. Regarding whether he would be a candidate for re-election to the Suntantial Science and the best of the Suntantial Science and Scienc ate Mr. Sherman said that he had not thought anything about it, and therefore would not answer any questions on that subject.

CROPS SHORT IN EUROPE.

Frost Has Stopped Plowing and Sowing and Reduced Wheat Acreage.

The Mark Lane Express, discussing the crop prospects, says: "Severe frost in France and Central Europe has stopped plowing and sowing, and we anticipate a somewhat reduced wheat acreage in the entire region between the Vistula and the Bay of Biscay. Winter has set in throughout Russia. The Sea of Azof was closed to navigation Nov. 24 and navigation of the Baltic is dangerous on the northern and 'eastern coasts' where navigation of the Bultic is dangerous on the northern and 'eastern' coasts where there is already much ice. Owing to the related in India the deficiency in the wheat acreage is reduced. But, while familie no longer threatens, a scarcity seems bound to be felt until the spring of 1898. English wheat maintains a good layer, it and a layer the layer the series of the 1898. English wheat maintains a good price in London, but the country markets are less firm. The cause of this is clear. In the counties last week 160,034 quarters of English wheat were offered for sale against 60,530 for the same week of 1895."

TOWNS IN DANGER.

Tremendous Ice Gorge Threatens the Chippewa Valley in Wisconsin.
Fearful disaster by flood threatened towns along the Chippewa River in Wisconsin. Millions of tons of free and hundreds of thousands of logs had gorged above Chippewa Falls, and the use of dynamite to break it proved yain. Similar namite to break it proved vain. conditions prevailed at several points furconditions prevailed at several points fur-ther down the river. Rumors are rife of great loss of life. At Chippewa Palis, the alarm was so great that all the mer-chants in town abandoned their stores, moving stocks to remote places of safety. Residents held themselves ready to de-Water filled all basements. All railroad traffic in the value was sevended. Even traffic in the ralley was suspended. Even under most favorable conditions from now on the ensuing datange will prove tremendous. Should the gorge break suddenly, the destruction would be beyond computation, for it would sweep down a propagate section. own a populous and prosperous section. through many towns.

TRAIN RAN AWAY ON A GRADE.

Northern Pacific Brakeman Killed-Others Badly Injured.

A freight train of thirty care loaded with lumber and shingles, going west, got beyond control on a heavy grade east of the Mullen tunnel, on the Northern Pacific Road, in Montana, and has away. Twenty-six cars were scattered along a distance of eight miles, when the engine left the tracks. Ed Jarbeau, head brakeleft the track. Ed Jarbenu, nead brake-man, was thrown down an embankment with several cars and killed. Fireman Young jumped and escaped with a broken collar-bone, severe scalp wounds and oth-er injuries. Engineer John McBean's thigh is broken, his back wrenched and his shoulder thrown out of joint. For a distance of eight miles the track was hadly torn up. It is the worst wreck ever known on the Northern Pacific Railway n point of damage to track and rolling

BABES DIE IN SMOKE.

Pitiful Fate of Four Little Ones in

Their Home.

Mary Bartovich locked her four children in her little two room cottage at 1216
North 55d avenue, Chicago, Wednesday morning and then left the house. When morning and then left the house. When she returned two hours later the thiry building was filled with smoke-and a fire that had licked up clothes and bedclothing that had licked up clothes and bedclothing in one corner had ended the lives of her little ones. She found them in a far corner of the house, lying side by side, each with a little bunch of cloth held flightly over mouth and nose. They had fought pluckily against the danger to the last. Their faces were as penceful as if in happy slumber. The deaft: Joseph, aged 6; Rosa, aged 4; John, aged 2; Löuis,

aged 1. The mother had been absent to MICHIGAN MATTERS. coal scattered along the railro tracks and to overhaul the refuse at the for any articles which might yet

FOR A STABLE DOLLAR.

Preliminary Conference Meets at Judianapolis.
All the cities invited to the preliminary conference in Indianapolis called by the local Board of Trade, looking toward a

national monetary convention, responde excepting two. These were L and Kansas City. When J. C. Adams president of the Board of Trade of Indian apolis, called the conference to order, the following organizations—were represent ed: Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Chicago Board of Trade, Clevelan of Trade, Detroit Board of Trade, De Moines Commercial Exchange, Indianapolis Board of Trade, Indianapolis Commercial Club, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis Board of Trade, Omaha Board of Trade, and Peorla Board of Trade.

MILLIONS OF ACRES SOLD.

Right and Title of the Manoa Company to Land Is Disposed Of.
The right and title of the estate of the Manoa Company of Venezuela, nominally consisting of 15,000,000 acres of land on the Orinoco River, was sold under order of court in Brooklyn Satugday. The price paid was \$500. The property was given on concession to Cerhais Fitzgerald Sept. 22, 1883, and he formed a stock company and came to this country to ald Sept. 22, 1883, and he formed a stock country and came to this country to float the shares. Part of this land is in the disputed territory, and although it is said to abound with lakes, mines and lumber forests, it was with great difficulty that Fitzgerald sold oven a few of the shares. The property has been in litigation several times. tion several times.

HAWAH MUST WAIT.

Annexation Question Will Not Now Americation Question Will Not Now he Taken Up. A Washington correspondent says that it can be said, upon the best authority, that Mr. Hateh, the Hawailian Minister at Washington, does not expect any success for the program of annexation during Mr. Cleveland's term of office. "It is not Mr. Olevening a term of once, at is not likely that Congress will take up the case of Hawaii during the short session now at hand, though eyents may occur that will coupel attention to the case. Minister Hatch looks for better fortune for his ter Hatch looks for better fortune for mis country when the new administration shall come into power. It is expected that Mr. McKinley will take up the policy which commanded the support of Gen. Harrison, a policy at once thoroughly American in its character and full of promise for Hawaii. President Dole-looks steadily toward Washington.

FIRE IN OTTAWA.

Canada's Capital Is Visited by a Dis natrons Conflagration.
A fire broke out in Mrs. Turner's confectionery establishment on Sparks street. Ottawa, Ontario. It extended to Macdonald's Bros.' furnishing store, and then to the store of D. M. Holbrooke then, to the store of D. M. Holbrooke, clothier, whose building, as well as Turner's and Macdonnid's, were swept away and everything consumed. On the top door of Holbrooke's building was Scottish Rite-Hall. All the paraphernalia is lost, Holbrooke's building is utterly destroyed, as is the Masonic Hall, which was on the upper floor. From Holbrooke's the fire continued to the large dry goods establishment of C. Ross & Co. The loss stablishment of C. Ross & Co. The los is about \$400,000.

Will Feed Three Thousand. indous Christmas feast, the like A fremendous Christmas feast, the like of which has never before been seen in St. Louis, will be given by the Salvation Army Christmas Day. Preparations are being made to feed 3,000 persons and the officers are now in search of a hall large enough to accommodate them. Besides those fed at the hall basket lunches will the prepared and persons who research as those fed at the hall basket lunches will be prepared and everyone who presents a ticket that will be given them between now and Christmas will receive a basket of lunch. If a father or mother presents tickets for each member of the family they will be given lunches for all. All the churches in St. Louis will be visited by inembers of the army mid asked to assist in this churtable undertaking. They

help in any other way possible. St. Louis Mills to Start Up, By the first of the year every flour mill in St. Louis will be running full blast. This is the prediction on Change. Many of the St. Louis mills are now shut down and others are only running half time The flour jobbers confidently expect that the price of flour will go up by the first year. The millers claim that with t as high as it is now they cannot make flour with profit.

. Devastation in Cuba. It is reported that Gen. Weyler, in his second campaign against the Count in surgents, is leaving a path of desolution and ruin as complete as that of Sherman's army when it made its famous march to

the sea. Little Crow's Slaver. Nathan Lampson, the man who, during the Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1862, killed Little Crow, the famous Sioux chieftain, died on his farm in South Dakota, aged 96.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$9.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice; \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70e to 80e; corn. No. 2, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 10; r.e., No. 2, 41c to 42c; butter, choice ercamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 22c; to 24c; potatoes, per bushel; 20c to 50c; broom eers, common groon to fine brush, 2½c to 5½ per pound.

India applies—Cattle, shipping, 83.00 to

85:25; hogs, choice light, \$3,00 to \$2,75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3,75; wheat, No. 2, 0tc to 93c; corn, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c white, 21e to 22e; oats, 350, 2 white, 22e to 23e.
St. J.ouis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn. No. 2 yellow, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 30c Cincinnati-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; frogs

S3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 101c to the; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 42c. to 20c; ryc, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

Hetroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 21c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; ryc, 40c to 41c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 inixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white 15 to 15 t

corn. A6. 2 mixed, "24c to 25c; oats, A6. 2, white, 18c to 19c; ryc; No. 2, 40c to 42c; clover seed, \$5.35 to \$5.45.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 19c to 81c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22ct barley, No. 2, 30c to

35c; rye, No. 1, 40c to 42c; pork, mess, \$6.50 to \$7.00.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Work of State Health Board for Five Years-Compulsory Educational Law a Good Thing-Muskegon Justice Shod a Shoeless Boy Prisoner.

Saved \$5,000,000. Secretary Baker, of the State Board of Health, has completed a compliation of statistics showing what the department has accomplished during the period from 1890 to 1894. He figures that there were saved to the people of the State 112,843 cases of sickness and 5,261 deaths from durithenic scarlet favor, typhold fever diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and measles. At a low estimate, the and measles. At a low estimate, the money value, thereby saved the State is \$5,097,800. The basis on which this estimate is made is as follows: For mediate cal expenses and attendance in each casof sickness, \$20; for each funeral pre-vented, \$40; value of each life saved the board had been taken in local districts, Dr. Baker believes the work would

have been still more effective.

Killed by His Own Medicine, "Dr" Eugene Kellogg, an intelligent-looking old man 85 years of age, whose wife lives in Detroit, has been a victim of his own medicines. A few months ago or his own meateness. A rew modules ago, says the Caro Democrat, he appeared in the eastern part of the county, claiming to cure every ill the flesh is heir to. His medicines, he said, were secrets imparted to him by the Indians. Kellogg got many cases, on account of the low fees he received, and is said to have made he received, and is said to have indee in the current Mrs. A. Vandermark, of Wells Township, who had been suffering from a cancer. Mixing the contents of two bottles with water, he poured the compound into a kettle on the stove. From pound into a herite of the stove. From time to time he would take a taste, to see that everything was all right, and gave his patient an occasional sip. One of the sons, picking up a bottle, exclaimed: "Why, this is labeled belladoma, a deadly. poison." The Doctor laughed, but he went to the kettle on the ground and went to the house, where he died after several hours of suffering JMrs. Vandermark's life was saved by hard work. It was found that the bottles contained ex tract of dandelion and belladonna, logg's widow said Kellogg could neithe read nor wiste, and had been mixing in-gredients of which he knew nothing. She had often warned him, but he persisted in earrying on the work.

The report of Deputy State Factor aspector Hintz shows that he has visite 1850-CO Finite Shows that he has taken 725 factories during the last year, and 286 of these were revisited. His district includes twelve counties in Western Michigan. He will submit no recommendation other than that the discrepandation other than that the discrepandation of the results of the state of t cies between the compulsory educationa law and the factory laws relative to chil dren be harmonized. The educational law provides that all children under 16 years of age shall be compelled to attend school, while the factory law provides that children over 14 years old employed n factories shall have a statement from their parents showing their age. He would also have the statements sworn to During the year he torced employers to discharge eighteen children because they were under age, but he says the employ meet of child labor lins been greatly les send by the compulsory educational law and also by the hard, times, which lowere wages to such an extent that able-bodies can be had for wages ordinarily paid boys.

Tempered with Mercy.
Albert Hanover, aged 11 years, with
his feet out in the snow, stole a pair of
dollar overshoes at Muskegon from Rogen Bros.' clothing house and three hours Inter was in the Circuit Court under sen tence until he is 21 years old to the Lausing school. The State Agent recommended he be taken care of, as he had ommended he be taken care of, as he had stolen before, ran away from school, smoked cigarettes and generally was in a bad way. When the sentence was imposed, the lad broke out crying and begged for just one more chance. The crowd of spectators began to show evidences of sympathy and the case was settled by being held over, and just as the

Russell, Prosecuting Attorney MacDonald and Stenggrapher Luther raised a chase being made by State Agent Bake from the store where the theft had been Short State Items.

owned by C. L. Judd, cashier of the First National Bank of East Saginaw, has closed its doors until all matters are ad-justed. All is quiet in banking circles here and the situation is practically un-

The school districts near Battle Creek The school districts had batter from the horse suffered from the depredations of tramps. They break into the school houses, and build fires and make themselves comfortable cold nights by using up selves comfortable colo mights by using ap-the dry wood and even making fires of the school books. A gang was broken up-in district No. 10, Battle Creek Town-ship, by the officers, who had possession of the school house, and one of them, who rave his name as John Miller, of Detroit vas sent to jail for larceny of the wood, John A. Wise has petitioned the Saginaw Council to grant him a license to run variety theater in Bardwell's Opera

flouse, and the matter that the respects of special committee. The prospects are good for another fight in the Council over the matter similar to the one which finally resulted in the closing of Parawell's place last winter, as a result c ministerial agitation. Mr. Wise has bee running a variety theater in Indiana and has had no trouble there and promises to keen a place above suspicion.

A peculiarly sad and probably fatal accident occurred at the hone of Reed Page, living near Elsie. The family had gone to bed in their new flouse, which is only partly finished, and one of the boys, aged about 14 years old, got up during the night and walking around in the dark, fell from the chamber floor through the aperture where the stairs were to be built striking on his head and, severely built, striking on his head and severely injuring him. This blow is a severe one on the parents, who lost their home and all its contents by fire a few months ago, with no insurance, together, with about \$50 which was hidden under the carpet A fight occurred at Rudyard between Charles Vandervond and Wm. McGinn, in which the former shot McGinn through the groin. McGinn may die as it is impossible to locate the ball. The trouble rose over the disputed ownership of an andervond was arrested.

George Edsall, a farmer who lives in the vicinity of Wolff Lake, near Musicagon, ran a howery dance with liquor as a side line. This cost him \$25 in the Circuit Court, and a jury further depleted his purse in the sum of \$50 for, selling liquor to the young son of Mrs. Cordelia McQuyn. She has another son what was intoxicated at the same thine, and Edsall has retained a lawyer by the year. George Edsall, a farmer who lives in

Gust Schroeder, of Muskegon, who rob-bed his roommate of \$20 a few days ago, was sentenced in the Circuit Court to two

and one-half years at Marquette prison. The winter traffic across Lake Michi gan has started in carnest, the Crosby liner Wisconsin coming over Monday to Muskegon loaded to the guards with flour for Scotland. or Scotland.

At Coleman in an altereation over a

old account, Henry Boyce, it is alleged cut off the nose of George Serzaw; close to the face, with an ax. Boyce claims self-defense. He says Serzaw knocked him down. Members of the stranded "All a Mis

take" troupe have dispersed and left Pontiac. J. W. Butler, one of the managers, has acted on the square, he losing as well as the rest from the disappear-ance-of-the-funds. Wilkinson Vincent, a farmer near Croswell, committed suicide. His wife had sued for a divorce, and it is believed domestic trouble preyed on his mind. He had his largest the bear of the comment of the comment of the comment.

told his lawyer a few days ago that h would shoot himself, but no attention was oo are greater than ever before. The The demands of the poor of Kalama city has employed two poormasters, and the calls are four times what they were a year ugo. Mayor Monroe called a con-ference of all interested in charitable

work to help out the city. At noon Monday burglars broke into the Lake Shore and Michigan Central ticket office at Jackson and secured \$40 in silver and \$20 in drafts. The ticket agent, W. W. Howard, was at dinner, and according to his custom had taken with him all the bills, amounting to \$350, from the money drawer.

from the money drawer. John Holtz, the Redford farmer whos John Holtz, the Redford farmer whose house was blown up by dynamite last August, is greatly depressed because his son Frank was not convicted of causing the explosion. Holtz is selling off all his movable stock and will go back to Germany with his-family. If he cannot sell the farm right away he will hence it with real estre dealers, to discuss of. Frank real estate dealer to dispose of. Frank will culist in the United States army if

the officers will accept him. Hany people in Lake County, as well as in Northern Michigan generally, will be unable to pay their taxes, the percent in many districts reaching as high as from 6 to 8. Many of the formans are also to the county of the formans are also the formation and the formans are also the formation and the formation are also the formation are also the formation and the formation are also the formation are also the formation and the formation are also the formation from 0 to 3. Many of the farmers are i debt, with potatoes selling at S cents per bushel and corn at 10 cents per basket. What is still worse, pine timber is about exhausted, and the taxation is falling up on the actual settlers, owners of stundards allowing them to go by default.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Muske gon, witnessed Monday two large funerals; something that has not happened before in twelve years. The first was that of John E. McLane, cashier of the freight of John E. Merland, cashed of the Argan offices of the Chicago and West Michigan, and the second that of Dr. Jonnie M. Dobson. During the progress of the lar-ter nearly every doctor in the city was out of his office, and several cases of urgent necessity had to use special mes

The firm of Knights & Gleason, of Chi cago, by reason of a decision of the Su preme Court lost \$1,000 worth of dia monds, which were stolen from the jew monos, which were stolen from the jew-elry store of C. A. Piella, in Lansing, during a circus parade three years ago. Piella was sued by Knights' & Gleasen, but the jury found that the title was in the plantiffs, and the Supreme Court held the defendant was only required to exercise reasonable diligence in their care. The defendant lost about \$500 worth of diamonds belonging to himself on the same day.

Cant. George A. Knickerbocker, one c the oldest lawyers in Hillsdate County, died of paralysis at his home in Hills dale, aged 71 years. Capt. Knickerboek er had practiced law in Hillsdate for more er had practiced have in the date of the than forty years. In 1804 he was commissioned as captain in the Fourth Michigan Infantry, and served with that regiment for nearly-a year. When a young man he resided in Jackson, and at one time was editor of the Jackson Patriot. For several years he has confined his attention exclusively to his law practice, which was large.

The McIntyre Block, Hillsdale, owner by the present Judge of Probate, burned out Studay hight. The only occupants were Frank Scoville and his wife, Mar-garet, two eccentric characters. The scene at the Presbyterian Church, where Frank was win-attendance when the alarm Frank was mentendance when the diarus sounded, was conjeal in the extreme. The church doors were suddenly flung open, and in strode Margaret, with hair streaming and eyes blazing, looking for her trembling husband. Ushers checked her part way down the aisle, and brought her part way down the asse, and prongnt her husband to the vestibule. One jump, and Margaret had him by the collar. An-other jerk, and they were flying, off the steps together, while a howl of anguish arose as she dragged her spouse off to help extinguish the flames. services were sadly broken up for the rest of the evening.

In his annual report Warden Evera, of Marquette prison, says it has been hard to keep the convicts at work.

The Lake Superior Knitting Company and M. R. Manhard & Co. were obliged to cancel their contracts, throwing out over fifty men. Mr. Van Evera set many over fifty files. All, via Pevera, see than convicts grading the grounds, and leveling a large hill. All labor-saving machinery was discarded, laundry work and sewing being done by haid. The appropriation of \$2,100 for machinery to crush one for the market was found profitless, stone for the market was found nothers, and will be returned to the State treasury. The Warden asks: Extension of east cell house for solitary cells and library, \$12,000; extension west cell house for hospital and school, \$14,500; new shop tor nospital moscious, example, single-handling, \$12,000; pumb houses, \$2,500; library, \$500; general repairs, \$5,000; total, \$46,500. It is estimated that \$36, -448-will be required for current expenses for each of the next two years. During year eleven convicts have been paroled and but one returned. There has been but one death. The average number of invaries was 200; average cost for feed-ing, per capita, 0.2 cents a day.

Jim Nicholson, once a well-known Mus kegon tugman, is now a colonel in the Cuban army and serving with Maceo ir

the Rubi hills. A statement of the Michigan earning of railways operated in this State for the nonth of September, issued by Railroad Commissioner Billings, shows aggregate carnings of \$2,403,132.61. a decrease of \$100,055,50 from the corresponding month of 1895. The total, carnings from Jan. 1, to Oct. 1 of Michigan roads, were \$21,-604,997.71, an increase of 2.31 per cent. or \$498,404.73 over the corresponding At Jackson by an electric light wire

becoming crossed by a wire connecting the synchronized clocks operated by the Western Union Company with the large one in the main office, eight of the clocks were destroyed by being burned out. Loss Port Huron merchants have been

LAND IS GOING FAST. THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

SECRETARY FRANCIS' ANNUAL REPORT.

His Statement Shows that the Country Is Being Rapidly Settled-Big Sums for Pensions-Problem of the Bond Aided Railroads.

Uncle Sam's Domain The annual report of Secretary of the annual report of Secretary of the attention Francis was made public Fri day. It proposes a solution of the vexed problem of the bond-added roads, deals prontem of the bond-flued rouns, using exhaustively with the pension administration, reviews the progress of the Dawes commission negotiations and touches upon various matters of especial significance in the West. The report opens with a discussion of the public domain. It shows that the total number of acres dispensions of the public domain. shows that the total number of acres as-posed of up to Jame 30 last was \$46,000,-000, leaving public domain still vacant estimated at over 600,000,000, not in-cluding the district of Alaska, with an area of over 369,000,000 acres. Since the homstead-act was passed, on May 20, 1862, there have been 162,891,182 acres entered by homestead settlers. Of this almost 103,000,000 acres will all by parented when the legal conditions have been made. Of the remainder 42,000,000 acres represent entries cancelled. The total unber of mineral entries up to date is 20,820; patents to railways and wagon roads since the first grant was made reach 85,729,751 acres. There also have been 335,601,752 acres disposed of by premption, cash sales, scrip, locatious, mili-

tary bounty land warrants, town sites, desert land, 'limber culture,' timber and stone cutries, 'Indian allotments and donations to settlers. Rapidly Settling the Country.

The total grants of lands to the various States and Territories up to March 12 last, aggregated 181,868,630 acres, in addition to agricultural college script for dition to agricultural college script for 7,830,000 acres. The total of all lands segregated from the public domain aggegates 946,219,100 acres. The report says:

"These figures demonstrate that the country is being settled with great rapidity and that the public domain is being diminished by great strides. If the rate of disposition of the last thirteen years, which is 25,000,000 acres a year, is continued for thirteen years. tinued for thirteen years to come, there will be little of the public domain outside, of Alaska in possession of the government at the expiration of that time."

Discussing forest reservations, the report says no permits to cut timber on public lands should be regarded for any nurse. c lands should be granted for any pur-

pose other than to supply the needs actual settlers in the neighborhood of the forests where timber is to be cut and should be accompanied by all possible safeguards. Secretary Francis urges upon Congross the necessity for legislation for the reclamation and disposal of lands within the arid regions. Unless the Carey secretary by the constant of the congression of the congre act could be amended so as to give the State power to pledge lands for their re-clamation, he says, it would be better to place the lands under the direction of the states only so far as may be necessary to secure their reclamation for the bene fit of actual settlers.

fit of actual settlers.

The total amount paid by the government in pensions and the cost of disbursing the same for the last thirty-one years is \$2,034,817,769. This lacks only a little over \$346,712,500 of being equal to the high-water mark of the interest-bearing public debt. The present number of peu-sioners, which is 970,678, is greater by 4,600 than in 1803, when the maximum annual cost was reached, and is greater than ever before. This is due to the death of old soldiers and the continued payment of allowances to their heirs, while amount paid is decreased through death of invalid pensioners leaving no

dependents.

The pension policy of the departmen has been to make the pension list a roll o has been to make the pension list a roll of honor rather than to save money to the government; the effort has been to defent the designs of impostors, while recognizing the claims of the needy and deserving. General public sentiment, however, is that the obligation of the government is confined to those who fought for its maintenance and those dependent upon them. The total number of our pensions. them. The total number of our pension ers in foreign countries was 3,781, who were paid \$582,735. Increase of from \$8 to \$12 a month is recommended for all wholly disabled and destitute Mexican war survivors.

Treating with the Indians Under the head of Indian affairs the Secretary repeats the recommendation of his predecessor for a commission of three, one of whom shall be an army officer, to take the place of the commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. With regard to the dispute over the Uncommendation of the commissioner of the com compangre Indian reservation in Utali, in which valuable deposits of asphaltum have been discovered, Secretary Francis expressed the opinion that the commission which treats with the Indians for the allotment of their lands totally misunierstood the agreement of 1880, by which the Uncompanies were removed from Colorado. The Indians declined to pay Colorado. The Indians declined to pay \$1.25 an acre for the lands allotted to them because they were led to believe that the purchase money would come out of their trust fund of \$1,230,000, which furnishes them \$50,000 per annum. This is nisaes them \$50,000 per annum. This is not the case. The purchase more would not disturb the trust fund, but would eventually come out of the proceeds of the sale of their Colorado lands. The commission was dissolved last February. Under the head of bond-aided railroads the Secretary says he has complied with the joint resolution of June 10, 1896. requiring him to commune the issue of patents to bona fide purchasers of lands sold by bond-added railroads, but he says he declined to issue patents to all sur-veyed lands on the application of the Veyed lands on the Alphandach of the Central Pacific. With regard to the Nicaragian Maritime Canal Company chartered by the government in 1889, the Secretary says a preliminary report of the company submitted to him shows that no work was done during the present

In conclusion the Secretary calls atten tion to the cramped quarters in the In-terior Department, the large sum paid for rent annually—reaching \$46,000 last year -and earnestly recommends the erection of another structure on a block adjacent to the present building adequate to ac commodate all branches of the depart ment.

Spurks from the Wires. Fire in the coal sheds of the Bostoy and Maine Railroad at the rear of the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., did 380,000 damage.

Rev. J. Morganwell, of the First Baptist Church, died at Fort Worth, Texas, of apoplexy.—He was one of the leading ministers of Texas. The United States gunboat Benning n has finished taking on coal at San

on has missed taking on coal at sain francisco and will sail for Callao in the vake of the Philadelphia.

The canals of the State of New York were officially closed by order of the Superintendent of Public Works. Active

ork on the improvements is to be begun at once. At a meeting of the Royal Society at London moduls were presented to Prof. Roemgen for his ray discoveries, and to Prof. Moissan for his discovery of the iso-lation of the element flourine.

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SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLS CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson -Thoughts Worthy of Colm Reflection-Half an Honr's Study of the Scriptured-Time Well Spent.

Lesson for December 13 Golden Text .- "For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty."
Prov. 23: 21.

"Cautious Against Intemperance" is the subject of this lesson; Prov. 23:15-25: The evils of intemperance as seen 20: The evils of intemperative as sections of the topics mentioned in the golden text. The lesson may be taught simply as a temperance lesson if desired, or the teacher may give emphasis to the injunctions as to the obedience to parents.

Explanatory.

"If thine heart be wise:" the heart includes the intellect and the will-"My heart shall rejoice:" the parent's heart.
"My reins shall rejoice:" a stronger

expression than the preceding—a deeper rejoicing.
"Let not thine heart envy sinners;" one "Let not thine heart envy sinners." one of the most frequent sources of temptation, especially to the young, is the apparent prosperify of the wicked. The only protection against this temptation st that indicated in the second half of the verse, "be thou in the fear of the Lord all the day long."
"Surely there is an end." rather, as in revised version, "there is a reward." The

revised version. "there is a reward." revised version, there is a revision of the coming judgment is given as a reason for calmness on the part of the righteous, "Guide thine heart in the way." the

heart needs guiding, and only its owner

heart needs guiding, and only its owner can guide it aright, though he needs help from above for that purpose. Human responsibility for human destiny is a solemn thought, which is frequently emphasized in the Proverbs.

"Be not among winebibbers:" by avoiding the society of corrupt persons, a young man may be sure of escaping their contaminating influence. It is true that it is not always possible to avoid them altogether. But usually one may find means to keep out of the way of evil men if it is really desired.—"Ribtous enters means to keep out of the way of even means to keep out of the way of eaters of flesh:" literally of their own flesh; perhaps the reference is rather to the intemperate man's destruction of his own physical force by his excesses, than to the case of the glutton.

"The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty:" a fruth proved by al-most universal experience; as true to-day as in ancient israel. The drunkard loses ambition and the ability to save money, and poverty is the inevitable result.-Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags:" laziness is not merely a weakness, but a sin, as the book of Proverbs clearly teaches.

The son that supposes his father must

have forgotten all about young men's needs and desires because of his greater age shows a peculiar sort of folly that the writers of Proverbs are never tired of ridiculing. It is the supreme folly of human life, next to the folly of despising God.

"Buy the truth and sell it not:" truth

and wisdom all through the book are rather the practical qualities that show themselves in good conduct than theoretical understanding of science or theology.

"The father of the righteous shall greatly rejoice." it was the greatest bleesing of the greatly rejoice: it was the greatest blessing of the Hebrew father to have God-fearing children; this was esteemed more highly than worldly prosperity. One would not think this can be true to-day by the relative attention paid to business

and to home-training.

Teaching Hints. The warning against intemperance and other sins in this lesson is based on their sad results, that being the argument that is more likely to appeal to those in danger than any other. Poverty and physical deterioration are the results which inevitably follow intemperate habits, if persisted in. The danger in teaching such a licen is that it is not a isseen in that it be made so general that it may fail to impress the class. It is necessary to illustrate by actual examples from the teacher's experience, still better from cases with which both teacher and class are familiary. It will do little good to tell string a surface of the control to tell stories drawn from fiction or fro Sundar school papers; hence we do not include any such stories here. The teach-er will undoubtedly know of men whose lives have been wrecked by intemperance. lives have been wrecked by intemperance. Such actual occurrences may be brought home to the class with real power when a story-book example would fall flat. Of course the teacher will use such tion in speaking of persons known to the class as to avoid wounding the feelings class as to avoid wounding the feelings of their inocent families. It is not nec-essary to be brutal in order to be specific.

Next Lesson-"The Birth of Christ."-Matt. 2: 1-12.

Repentance.
The act of repentance is the undoing of a man's regret. Repentance comes after seeing the truth. You cannot feel rightly unless you see rightly tonishing how much power is in the assertion of the gospel. The sinner's conversion comes from what the mind sees. If knowledge be wrong, emotion is useless. The difference between cultivation and knowledge is we know not when it comes.—Bishop Hurst.

Destroying Hope. Hope is an element of man's spiritual life. It is a function of health. It has to do with the health of the body. But, is man grows on the side of his ma hood, hope has its deeper roots in the moral life. It feeds on the infinite. Cut. the infinite out of man's life, shut a way the sky, mark a border of the possibilities of the universe, and you would kill hope.

Church and Clergy.

There is considerable interest in the

appointment of the Rev. C. S. Hich, to he pastorate of the old Congregational Church in Stockbridge, Mass.-notbecause of the new minister's personality, for he is fresh from Bowdom and Andover Seminary and only 26 years old, but because it was in-this pulpit that Jonathan Edwards preached before he went to Princeton, and David Dudley Field before his sons had eclipsed his own generous fame.

Dr. Creighton, the new, Bishop of London, has a keen sense of humor. Some time ago when he was making a visitation of his diocese (Peterborough) he was entertained in an old manor house, and slept in a room supposed to be haunted. Next morning at breakfast the Bishop was asked whether he had seen the shest. Tes, he replied with great solemnity, "but I have laid the spirit; it will useer trouble you again." On being further interrogated as to what he had done, the Bishop said:
"The ghost instantly vanished when I asked for a subscription toward the regionation of Peterborough Cathe

HARDARMYTRAINING

SEVERE ATHLETIC EXERCISES OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Vast Hosts that Make Europe Armed Camp-Athletic Exercises Im. posed on the Soldiers-Hard and In-Esaut Labors of the Military Life.

Trained Like Pugilists.

Few persons in this country have any just conception of the iron discipline practiced in the European armies. Severe as it is in the armies of Russia. France, Italy and Austria, it is much more so in the Prussian army, which, in Europe, is the type of disciplinarian severity. The Prussian soldier is al-ways under the eye of his officer; he has not the slightest liberty of action. The object of the military system is appar ently to deprive him of whatever individuality he may possess. He is simply a unit in the grand total. He is merely a piece of the great military machine. An effort has been made to render the Prussian soldiers what one might call interchangeable pieces of mechanism. The great factories which turn out sewing machines, watches writing machines and other delicate mechanisms by the million, manufacture all the parts so allke in every dimension that, in a watch, for instance, when one wheel is broken another of exactly the same size, weight and pro-portion can be put in and the difference not be detected. So it is with the Prusslan army. When one soldier drops out an interchangeable piece is put in his stead, and the difference is not per ceivable.

One of the most important parts of the military training in the Prussian army, and, indeed, in all the armies of Europe, is designed to develop the muscular system, and all sorts of athletic exercises have been devised to this spe-cial end. No part of the physical system is neglected, but as far as human the last few mount to the top of the ingenuity can contrive every muscle which can possibly be brought into play in offensive or defensive warfare is trained. Generally military training is visible means of escape, for those at carried to the highest point. There are the top cannot possibly extend their long marches for practice, during hands far enough to help up their comwhich the men carry the loads they rades. At this point the rifles come into

rected toward developing the agility of is momentarily absent can the least de the men. In the training grounds, prac-gree of "monkeying" be indulged in by tice walls are built from eighteen to men. twenty feet high, and over these the men are expected to scramble as best they can. For an ordinary man, or even a set of ordinary men, to mount, Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home an 18-foot wall without a ladder, would Journal, advising "The Girl Alone in seem an impossibility, but without file-City, who lives in a boarding-ladders or ropes the German soldiers house, "Do not allow yourself to be so over these walls like so many mon keys. When the detachment at exerbrace themselves with their face to-ward it and stand firmly, the second set mount and stand upon their shoulders, the third scramble up to the shoulders reaching down, they pull up those fol



MOUNTING THE TWENTY-FOOT WALL lowing, and in an incredibly short time 200 or 300 men, fully armed, have crossed an apparently insurmountable obstacle in their path. The "wall practice" does not differ greatly from the "pit practice." A pit is dug about twenty feet deep and walled on the sides, and into this the men jump and climb out in the same way as they scrambled over the wall, climbing upon each others' shoulders and reaching down and helping each other out. As

considerable part of the exercise is di- the officer in charge of the mess table FREETRADERS' PLANS

The Girl in the Boarding-House "Be confidential with no one," writes Ruth Ashmore in the Ladies' Home house. "Do not allow yourself to be ron who has not your need for work, who has a great love for gossip, and who is only too willing to tell you an unpleasant story about your landlady, to hint at the various people who owe ier money, and who joys in seeing you shudder as she hints at some awful story which she supposes is true, and which makes you think less of some one who had seemed agrecable. I do not advise you in the evening to seek the solitude of your gloomy little room but I would suggest that you be careful, even in your choice of acquaintances. A lively game, some pleasant music, or an interesting chat may be possible, even in a boarding-house par lor, provided the game is not allowed to become too entruncing, the music to continue too late, or the agreeable talk to degenerate into gossip.
"Do not permit yourself to discuss

whether the pale young man at the end of the table pays four or five dolars a week, whether the landlady's rent is properly attended to, or wheth er, in dividing the most palatable dish she gives larger portions to some peo-ple than to others. She would be more than an angel if she did not find pleas use in showing some courtesies to those who are considerate of her. It migh be wise for you to think that the average boarding-house keeper is trying to do her best; that the chances are that she once made a home only for those who were bound to her by ties of love or kindred, and that now it is stern ne cessity that forces her to make a home for all sorts and conditions of men and women, and that she deserves sympa thy, rather than harsh criticism. Put your mother in her place, and try to decide whether she would do better or worse."

Not Throwing Away Chances. "Business" is the watchword of the day, and the small boy is developing on which the men earry the loads they would be obliged to transport if war play. Two guns are lowered by their day, and the small boy is developing on wree actually in progress. Loaded down with knapsack, haversack, blank the stock of each, and, placing ins reet listers the previous generation. But the et, three or four days' provisions, 50 or against the wall, he scrambles out like practical side of his nature has not obscured of ammunition, rifle and a squirrel.

WOULD OBSTRUCT RESTORA-TION OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Measures Proposed with No Other Ob ject than to Excuse Further Resistance to the Restoration of Protec tive Duties.

Catching Un. The return of prosperity involves a process of catching up. We have been going backward for nearly four years: we cannot recover our lost ground in a week, nor in a month, nor in several months. The measure of our progress must be from the nadir of our depres sion; every step upward is an approach toward the zenith of prosperity that

was regnant in 1892. By way of illustration we quote the reports of 1,388 manufacturing establishments in forty-six States and territories, as made in response to circulars

	Issued by the American Economist:		
d	No. of hands		
c	- employed		
е	No. of July, July,		
	Industry. reports. 1892, 1896.		
8	Lumber537 41,243 25,698		
e	Woolen and		
-	worsted 108 22,085 11,673		
	Iron and steel 27 9,395 5,207		
3	Pottery and glass. 15 1,735 633		
-	Pig iron and iron		
6.	ore 6 3,391 1,401		
۱-	Agricultural im-		
e	plements 9 2,383 _1,514		
-	Cotton 21 17,805 13,974		
e	Amount of wages paid.		
t	Industry— July, 1892. July, 1896.		

Lumber \$1,442,011.56 \$768,613.70 Woolen and worsted 509,417.37 278,665.17 worsted Iron and steel . 407.535.99 Pottery and glass....
Pig iron and iron ore ...
Agricultural im-64.469.11 14.670.84 145,313.39 49,412.21 99,614.98 61,136.44 plements ... otton ... 484,680.75 Going into further detail we find that 33 establishments in Illinois employed

18,236 persons at a wage rate of \$551, 844 in July, 1892, and 9,228 persons a wage rate of \$335,324 in July, 1896. In thio 139 firms employed 21,941 persons n July, 1892, and paid them \$843.153. in July, 1892, and paid them \$523,103, but in July, 1896, they employed only, 16,416 at a wage rate of \$405,427. This is a shrinkage of nearly one-third in the number of persons employed, and of nearly 27 per cent in the wage fund paid by 1,388 firms.

In July of this year 52,448 men were idle who in July, 1892, were at work in 1,388 mills and factories. If this be the shrinkage in a fractional number of the industrial enterprises of the country what is the shrinkage in the sum total of the mills, mines and factories? The wage list of 1,388 industries is less by \$19,214,448 a year in 1890 than in 1892; what must it be in all the industries of he country?

Thirty years of wise Republican legis lation had built up our industries till an apex of prosperity was reached in 1892; less than four years of foolish Democratic policy have sufficed to lower the pyramid well nigh to its base That which was built so slowly and has been pulled down so quickly cannot he restored to its old-time altitude in a day; but the work of reconstruction is begun and will progress rapidly. We are "catching up."—Chicago Inter

Ed. To Prevent Protection.

More than thirty years ago the Republicans abolished the duties on tea and coffee on the ground that these ar ticles of universal consumption, of which the wealthiest consume even less per capita than the poorest, ought not to be burdened with duties in pre-ference to other articles which this pointes do not depend on the country is able to produce, so that du-ties thereon operate as encouragement to home industry. At that point was drawn the distinctive line of separation between the free-trader, who would put taxes on the workingman's breakfast table in order to avoid stimulating a home industry, and the pro-tectionist, who prefers duties that help home industry and do not render articles of general consumption more cost-ly. About the rates to be imposed on different articles, or the choice between different objects of duty belonging to the same class. Protectionists may difthe same class, protectionists may dif-fer from other protectionists, and freetraders from other free-traders. But here has been no time when the whole ody of free-traders was not disposed to tax the poor man's breakfast table in rder to avoid imposing duties on man-

ufactured goods imported. the same principle was involved in the removal of duties on sugar in 1890, and in their imposition by the free-traders in 1894 in order to nake possible a reduction of \$72,000. 000 in duties on manufactured pro ducts. Whether the sugar duty may hereafter be considered protective in character, in view of the considerable development and great promise of the ect-sugar industry, is a different question; but in 1890 the encouragement of home production by a direct bounty was preferred, while in 1894 the duty on sugar was imposed avowedly be cause it was considered not protective the backbone of the silver movement in character. This brief statement or the principles which have governed the Money Is Easier. two opposing parties for twenty years will suffice to show why men of Repub lican convictions cannot be expected to approve duties on ten and coffee while cause inadequately protected.

nany important industries languish be-The increase of the tax on beer has been long advocated by free traders for the same reason. It would take away reason for part of the duty on manu factured products. But it has never een proposed by free trade statesmer or politicians, nor have they dared to attempt it when in power, because they would not affront a large body of voters to whom the brewers and the ellers would readily make such a tax appear most obnoxious. If does not natter that the increased duty would in fact be paid by the brewers and the sellers, and need not advance the selling price of beer by a single half cent. The organized forces interested to make such an increase of tax appea in the last degree offensive are well known. The fact that the voters who would be likely to be thus influenced are numerous enough to turn the scale in several great States, which no party desires to abandon, is hiso well known.

the tax on beer was fixed at its presen figure, and in all the changes of taxa ion since attempted, sometimes by one party, and sometimes by the other, neither has made a serious effort to al-ter this particular tax. It is safe to say that it will not be changed this year or next, and would not be if the question were left exclusively to the Congressmen of either party.

These measures are not proposed with any other object than to excuse further resistance to the restoration of protective duties. For that restoration, not in detail but in principle, the people have decided by the greatest majority ever given on any issue. The measures proposed in order to avoid duties or manufactured products are distinctly hostile to protection in principle, and are urged for that reason and no other by the free traders. Every one of them would enhance the cost of living for the working millions throughout the land, whereas protective duties would directly help them by encouraging the establishment of new industrial works, and increasing the demand for labor. It is not for a moment to be doubted what the decision of intelligent advo cates of protection will be, and the vote lately cast shows plainly what de cision the people, and especially the working millions, demand.—New York

Politics and the Offices.
There is one point in connection with the late presidential campaign which should not be overlooked by thoughtful people. For many years we have had it dinned into our ears by the professional politicians that there is grea danger to the Republic in the adoption of civil service reform. It has been solemnly affirmed again and again that unless there were offices at stake the "people" would take no interest in poli-In fact, it has been upon this ground that most of the spoilsmen in Congress have based their opposition to the extension of the civil service laws They have affected to regard inclvism as the greatest evil which can overtake democracy, and unless there were of-fices to fight for they have been unable to see how neglect of political duties by the citizens could fail in the end to disrupt the Government.

Like the free silver doctrine, however which was vigorously contradicted dur ing the campaign by the rise in the price of wheat, this theory has been completely demolished by the history of the past four months. Never within the memory of the present generation has so much interest been taken in poli-tics as during the late campaign. Even the oldest inhabitants regard the fight for sound money as more interesting than the fights that were made in the 60's for the preservation of the Union. Certainly, if one were to judge from the noise that accompanied the contest; it was the most stupendous known to our history.

Yet the offices were practically not at stake at all. By President Cleve land's last civil service order practically all the public plunder left was brought under the law, and thus the only office at issue were the cabinet portfolios the first-class postoffices and the heads of the various departments of the Goy rnment. The "people" could not have had, and did not have any interest in these offices. The 90,000 "places" which used to excite the energy of the masses are now under the competitive system securely protected from intimidation and assessment. Moreover, McKinley is expressly pledged to extend the ser-vice further than Cleveland. He is a civil service reformer of the bluest de scription. In voting for him the people could not have had any idea that he would reopen the public crib. The fact is and the late contest proves it-lively San Francisco Post.

West Not for Silver. That portion of the country which

the Popocrats called the "silver West" before the election, but net since which includes the free silver, produc ing States, voted as follows this year McKinley, Bryan.

The Central & West-

nesota, Iowa, Kangas, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, 820,580 _ 709,939

Wyoming
The silver mining
camp States—Nevada, Colorado, Montana, Idaho,

53,133 280,601 Utah tah Pacific States

240,955 Totals3,091,882 2,836,841

McKinley's majority
in the West 235,047
Thus it appears that if the election had been held only in the so-called sil

ver West Mr. Bryan would have re ceived a smaller proportion of the total ing of the whole country-Mckinley Electoral vote in the above States being 125 and Bryan's 41. The South was

In New York, Friday afternoon, \$2,000,000 was loaned on call at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum. A few days ago, says the Tribune, a single loan of a small amount was made at 1 cent, and it adds that not fo months has money in any amount been lonned as low as 2 per cent. Money on time was easy to obtain at 3 per cent for sixty days, and 31/2 per cent. for ninety days. And yet there are those who spend their days in declaring that the volume of money is not sufficient to do the business of the country. These facts show that such claims are absurd. Those who can furnish good security can obtain money at Very low rates.
It is probable that there is a scarcity of security on the part of many who would borrow. Consequently they should deplore the scarcity of collater als and implore the Government to fur-nish them to the people in sufficient quantity to enable them to borrow money at 4 or 6 per cent.

Lotta is deemed one of the wealthies women in the dramatic profession. In spite of her vast income, she lives with her mother in a style that is humble If is now about thirty-two years since rather than pretentious.



Max O'Rell says he saw very few stupid faces in America. Zola says he likes the bicycle for the

forgetfulness it bestows. Mary Cowden Clark spent sixteer on the "Concordance to Slinks peare."

Mark Twain is in London, preparing his book descriptive of his recent tour around the world.

It is asserted that the imperor of China has not yet received Li Hung Chang in audience.

Mal. Edward Scoffeld, the Governor elect of Wisconsin, is the son of a Pennsylvania farmer. Explorer Stanley, although a large

powerful man, is a poor speaker, his voice being soft and low. The Rev. E. L. Jenkins, of Alabama

preached twenty-seven sermons in nine lays at Thomasville, Ga, It is said that the Emperor of Russia received over 500 threatening letters prior to his journey to France.

The granddaughter of the late Barot Hirsch is heir to \$100,000,000, which yields about \$10,000 a day of income. Sir Hope Grant tells of a statue of Queen Victoria which was made in ndia and had large rings in each nos tril.

Chester A. Arthur, a son of President Arthur, is making a tour of the far West, with his sister, Miss Nellie Arthur.

Mulhall, the noted statistician, spent over forty years in accumulating the material for his one volume of sta tistics.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, the American poetess, has returned to Lon don after her sojourn in the sunny

South. Du Maurier used to keep a vase or his mantelpiece for his friends to drop jokes into, which he then used for

Baron von Wissmann, late Governo of German East Africa, has been elect ed President of the Berlin Geographical Society. Mr. J. Murrie, who claims to be the

chine, is a master engineer at Cranston Hill, Glasgow. Signora Duse is in Rome, rehearsing

with her company for a tour, which is to begin in Roumania. She has added to her repertory pieces of Pinero, Her vieu and Glacosa. Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has had her Washington home on Massa

chusetts avenue furnished up throughout, and will presently return from England to occupy it. Queen Victoria, in return for the

gifts brought to her by Li Hung Chang from the Emperor of China, is going to send to that ruler a jeweled miniature portrait of herself, painted by Mrs Corbould-Ellis. Louis Napoleon was of opinion that

no man should vote who was not mar ried. Married men, he thought, had a different sentiment toward their coun try from the unmarried, and a greater stake in its welfare.

"STAR ROUTE" DORSEY. Now in California Trying to Recove His Lost Fortune.

Stephen W. Dorsey, once United States Senator from Arkansas, and noted for his connection with the great star route scandal many years ago, is now in southern California with a view to recovering his lost fortunes. Mr. Dorsey is interested in a mining properry which, he believes, if properly worked, will pan out well. Dorsey was at one time one of the most prominent public men in the country. Before be was involved in the star route case and lost all his money he was said to have been a man that could make and unmake presidents. His first appear ance on the political horizon was made in Arkansas after the war. A native of Vermont, he was 18 when the war broke out, and he served under Grant at Shiloh and took part in many of the



hig hattles of the civil strife. When

EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

peace was restored he went to Arkanas and became a promoter of big enerprises. He organized a \$1,00 cattle company in New Mexico and was in the very flush of his fortune when the storm of the star route scandal burst upon him and swept him off his feet. In defending himself in that cele brated case he spent all the wealth he had accumulated and emerged from the clouds of the storm wrecked in forand rulned in health. Of recent years he has made his home in Denver and has been casting about for means of rehabilitating himself. He has just been to London, where he secured cap ital enough to float his enterprise, and his prospects at the present time are The mining property in which Dorsey is interested is located in Pica ho, near Yuma. He will build a 100 stamp mill and a railroad to the Colo rado river.

Arditi Was Identified. Those who do not remember Arditl's

face, certainly remember the back of his head, for no more characteristic hald snot has ever been turned toward an admiring audience than that of the famous orchestral leader. He once presented a check to be cashed at a cortain bank, and the cashier refused to pay him because he was not sure of his identity. Arditi asked him if he had ing continued stories.

ever been to the opera. "Frequently," replied. Then he turned his back the cashier, took of his hat, and said: "Now, am I not Arditi?" cashler recognized his baldness at once and cashed the check.

BOTH WANT M'KINLEY.

Two Washington Churchs Contest for His Attendance.

Two Methodist churches at the National capital are engaged in a friendly contest for the privilege of securing President-elect McKinley as a worshiper. These churches are named Foundry and Metropolitan respectively, and both have an interesting history. Foundry Church was built in 1815 as a thank offering by Henry Foxhall, whose foundry near Washington was preserved from destruction by the British by a storm which destroyed the expedition



sent against it. In the deed from Mr. Foxhall conveying the ground and building to the trustees of Foundry Church it was provided that a pew should always be set aside in the church for the use of the "President of the United States."

During the four score years of the existence of Foundry Church many Presidents of the United States have woraments of the United States have worself within its sacred predicts.

Among them were Presidents Madison, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, and Hayes. Church sittings are free and the church has no income except the offerings of the congrega-tions, \$5,500 being annually required to meet current expenses.

The Metropolitan Church is famous rom the fact that President Grant and his family attended worship there when Bishop John P. Newman was its pas-tor. It is nearly fifty years since the



cornerstone of the Metropolitan was laid by Bishop Matthew Simpson, but it was not until February, 1869, that the sacred edifice was dedicated. This church is also noted for having the tallest spire of any church at the Na-tional capital. In this spire is the only chime of belly in Washington.

A Magatable Pistol. But the most remarkable instance of this method of scattering the seeds (shooting them from the pod), is af-forded by Hura crepitans, a handsome tree, native of the forests of South America. The curious fruit of this tree is a somewhat flattened, deeply furrowed or fluted body, made up of a circle of many cells, each containing one seed. When the seeds are ripe the cells open, and expel them with a loud report, like the crack of a pistol. Henc the fruit is sometimes called the "monkeys' dinner-bell."

Stories have been told of Hura-fruits being placed in desks and subsequently opening and discharging their with such violence as to break ink-wells, and even to crack the wood of the desk.—St. Nicholas.

What Becomes of the Milk.

Trained nurses and their field of work were being discussed by a prominent club of this city a few days ago, and one of the ladies, in demonstrating the chre of infants, held up a chamois model of a baby's stomach about as large as a good-sized oyster, and exclaimed for her climax: "Now, what becomes of all the quarts of mile that are poured into that little stomach?" There was a startled silence, broken by a young woman in a rear seat, who murmured, lugubriously: "Well, most f it goes into your lap.".

Chinese Fish with Drugs.

The drug used by the Chinese in atching fish is coculus indicus, which s powdered and mixed with dough, and scattered broadcast over the water after the manner of sowing seed. The fish seize and devour it with avidity, and instantly become intoxicated and turn up hundreds on the top of the water. They are then gathered up and placed in vessels containing clear

Not at All New

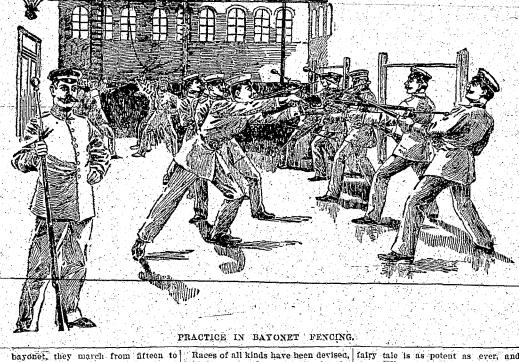
A scientific writer tells how water can be boiled in a sheet of writing-pa-per. We don't doubt it. We have inown a man to write a few lines on a heet of writing-paper that kept him in hot water for three years.

To Train British Infantry.

Arrangements for the training of British infantry next winter are to be on a more elaborate scale than usual and especial prominence is to be given to long-distance marching.

"What makes you say that women have more sense than men?" "Well, you haven't seen any woman riding around town on wheelberrows since the election, have you - Chicago Record.

One of the sure fool tricks is read-



there is a peculiar exercise in which

bayonet, they march from fifteen to Acaes of all kinds have been devised, larry tale is as potent as ever, and twenty-live miles a day, carrying from both in army and navy, to develop the forty to sixty pounds weight. Their strength and agility of soldier and face of the lad who remarked at breakmuscular efficiency is thus kept up to the highest point. The European sol-which all sorts of impediments are "I had a beautiful dream last night." dier is a thoroughly trained muscular placed in the course. There are barrels "What was it?" his father asked animal. through which the men must crawl. "I though I was out in the woods The men are taught offensive and de There are bars placed from a foot to and I saw a most gorgeously dressed fensive exercises with their weapons; fifteen inches above the ground, under lady coming toward me. they are taught to fence with swords which they must pass. There are hur "That is a good deal like and buyonets, the rapiers having the dies over which they must leap. There stories that you have been reading. being protected by a rubber ball fast-stretched in all directions, through ened on the point. Besides these gen-which they must go, sometimes head that she was the fairy queen, and I directlors there is special training to develop particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless that the particular sets of nuscless all so as to get the particular sets of nuscless all so get the particular sets of n to develop particular sets of muscles all so as to get through, and tanks of to lose chances like some of the boys in and utilize all possible means of de water through which the men are story books, who didn't know a good fense. In the French army and navy forced to swim. All these exercises are there is a peculiar exercise in which not of extraordinary or unusual ocerory soldier and sailor is trained. Its principle is, that man need not rely for practice, so that the life of a soldier in one of the European armies does not but that his feet, his head, shoulders greatly differ from that of an athlete



CLIMBING IN AND OUT OF A STONE-WALLED PIT

ble way, to defend himself or annoy his is all done under the eye of an officer only to box with their fists, but to use their arms and elbows in striking and ing a wall, the officer stands by and warding off blows, while their feet are gives the word; if they are jumping in made available for kicking and trip to a ditch, an officer gives the order ping, and their heads and shoulders butting and overthrowing an antagonist. form, has been introduced into the German army, and recently also into the forces of Austria and Italy. It has proved its own value not only as a means of offense and defense, but also as a system of physical training.

Besides the severe drilling in mili-tary exercises, the tearman soldiers are them during active campaigning. A seats himself at the word; only when circulation of the blood.

antagonist. The men are taught, not Almost every movement is at the word of command. If the soldiers are climb to a ditch, an officer gives the order So minute is the code of military regu lation, so exact is the military life of The exercise, in a modified the German army, that when a piece o artillery is to be moved from a rail road car to the ground twenty-two different commands are given before the piece is safely landed on the earth When soldiers go to bathe, they march in companies, each man with a towe over his left shoulder; when they go to church they march at the tap of the trained in ways which would unquest drum; when companies go to the mess be of material assistance to room they march in step, and each

chance when they saw it."
"Did she offer you three wishes?" "Yes. And I called to mind how she ometimes took advantage of a morne wished, in order to make him waste

'Yes, you may have three

What did you do?" "I wished for four."-Washington

Pulling up his horse the doctor jumped out of his sulky and hastened to the "Are you much hurt, my boy?" he isked, as he came near. "No, sir," answered the boy, springing to his feet and hobbling-away-as

Pavements. the pavement in use on the other cohesive substances. It is compressed into blocks of convenient size.

tal's being excited and nervous when hisopportunities and have a good laugh at him. So, when she said, 'Little how I'll give you three wishes, I didn't jump at the chance. I said, Will you give me whatever I ask for?' She an-

Quite Unhurt, A certain country doctor, who was ilso the village dentist and surgeon was a severe-looking man, and had be sides the reputation of being most "heic" in his methods of treatment, so that many people stood in a kind of One day he was passing a house that

was in process of building when he saw a boy full from a pretty high ladder.

fast as he could. "No, sir, not a bit, In fact, I feel all the better."

streets of Vienna is composed of gran-ulated cork, mixed with asphalt and Its advantages are cleanliness, durability and economy,

Linen suits have shrunk about as nuch as they can without stopping the

The Message.

by President Cleveland in his mes- The largest available hall was sesage on the Cuban, Tariff or Financial question, we concede it to be a larger has an ice floor, and is being well's Syrup Pepsin has reached in so broad and comprehensive paper, able used for a skating rink, which made short a time. Those who once give and statesmanlike, and really more it entirely too cold for a red hot at-

. We had almost hoped that the We had almost hoped that the ticket called for a seat, and they Get a loc trial size, larger sizes 50c

President was far enough in advance were all used. Besides hundreds and \$1.00; at L. Fournier's Drug of his party to advocate the racognition of the Cuban-insurgents, to ac- away for lack of room. Quite a numknowledge the inefficiency of the ber of Senators and Representatives Wilson bill, and to present a more complete plan for monetary reform.

careful consideration of our readers, as a concise history of the present condition of the nation.

sympathy.

·laugh at.

Tennessee's, industrial exposition could make a hit by exhibiting the process by which a Republican majority in that State is invariably turned into a Democratic majority. -N. Y. Press.

There is a county in Georgia which did not hold an election Nov. 3. It seems safe to assume that, if an election had been held, the vote would have been practically unanimous for Bryan and free silver .- N.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Wm. R. Hayes Writes.

PAYNE, Ind., Feb. 1896.

On Wednesday of this week, taking l

ling.

It is noticeable that the proporresponding grades, thus making it believe that there are Senators who some studies while in others our work folios. seems to be equal and even superior. to theirs.

Grayling has eight teachers, three ough drills.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1896. lification meeting held last-night authorized at this session. While the Avalanche does not clency as workers for the party and find it difficult to understand why." fully agree with the policy outlined to their liberality in contributions. cured for the meeting-the only one conservative than we had been led to expect were divided among the clubs; each to expect were divided among the clubs; each landing and talking advertisers of this great remedy. Constitution, Indigestion and Sick Headache cured. stood up, and many had to be turned Store.

participated in the jollification. We commend it and the reports let any grass grow on the mischlef viding for annual instead of blennial from the several departments to the making story that be was to be a elections; New York had one to candidate for Speaker of the next change the forestry policy of the House. He not only denies the story state; California had one to give full but took occasion to say what every woman suffrage rights, and Missouri Republican in Congress knows to be had four relating to capital removal, Having swallowed the Democratic true, that Speaker Reed will have no reduction of school age, powers of party, the Populist party may right opponent for re-election before the the courts, and taxation of municipal ly consider itself to be an object of republican Caucus of the next improvements. In all of these cases

There is a disposition in various play into the hands of those who are of tinkering, this year.—State Requarters to poke fun at Kansas, but trying to prevent any general revis- publican. those people who are obliged to live lon of the tariff by the next Conin Kansas can't see anything to gress, but that is atout the only construction that can be placed upon his having hinted to a Senator that in the perfect action of the stomach he would allow the Dingley Bill to become a law without his signature. Syrup Pepsin produces a perfect condition and good health results. Try f the Senate passed it at this session. without further amendment. Had \$1,00sizes. For sale at Fournier's he desired the bill to become a law Drug Store. at the last session he could easily have accomplished it, as he could have controlled the votes of enough democratic Senators to have offset got the worst end of the bargain and the votes of the objecting silver Resisale, body and breeches, to the Dempublicans.

lawyers, as well as of nature. That to cultivate the favor of the Demis why the better class of patent ocrats. The leaders of the Peoples' lawyers are making their voices party say they will keep in the heard in protesting against methods middle of the road herea't r and stick A train load of as magnificent adopted by some patent solicitors to to the demands for a strictly paper white pine timber as was ever gath obtain the money of inventors for currency, government control of railered together has just been unloaded services alleged to be but not actually roads and telegraph, and direct leads into the water at Bay City, where it rendered. They recognize that un-lation, with several other things that will remain until spring, when it will less the honorable men in the profes- may be found tacked to theories with be exported to England. It consisted sion can put a stop to these practices rainbow trimmings. Nothing too of twelve carloads of Shoppenagons the Inventors and the general public absurd for Pops.—State Republican. cork pine, manufactured exclusively will soon be classing the best of by Salling Hanson & Co, of Grayling. them with the shysters whose only The sticks were from thirty to 35 object is to work the inventor for feet in length, and were 32 inches all the money he can raise. In prothrough, being sawed square for extecting their profession from the bad was so far gone that several physi-port. and designing they necessarily protect the inventor, and the inventor minate in consumption. I was innever needed protection worse than he does now. Among the worst of great satisfaction it gave almost imthe objectionable methods, which methate relief, and two bottles con-cannot be reached under the limited pletely cured my wife. She is now authority wielded by the Commis- without the medizine if it cost fifty Thave been using Dr. Cldwell's sioner of Patents, but which is be-dollars a bottle.

WM, H. FARBIS. Syrup Pepsin ever stace the agency lieved could be reached and stopped was established here four months ago. When I began taking it I by the organization of a Patent Bar, ago. When I began taking it I weighed 150 pounds, and now I weigh are the periodical gambling lottery. 177 pounds. Feel better than I ever competitions and the speciously worddid in my life, and must saylt is an ed circular, which induces the inexcellent remedy. In 10c (10 doses ventor to believe that the money is 1sts will unite in the spring on a L. Fournier's Drug Store:

Ventor to believe that the money is 1sts will unite in the spring on a waiting to buy his patent as soon as state judicial ticket on a free silver. waiting to buy his patent, as soon as state judicial ticket on a free silver poison. Headache, Indigestion, Con-

the solicitor. Senator Lodge has put a stop to all advantage of a privilege kindly of the talk of the probability of his go- sity are to be elected in April, and fered by the School Board, the teach- ing into the cabinet or the diplo- while the silver question is not an ers of Gaylord went in a body to visit, matic service by saying: "There is issue directly connected with either ary \$783 and expenses. Position pur the Grayling schools and a very pleas, no place in the gift of the President office, it can be made to serve as a manent. Reference. Enclose self-ad the Grayling schools and a very pleas. no place in the gift of the President office, it can be made to serve as a ant and profitable visit was enjoyed. that would tempt me to give up the campaign bone of contention as well It was found that the present en- position of Senator from Massachu- next spring as it was in-the last state rollment of that school is a little setts. The very fact that I went to judicial election, when Judge Mc over four hundred, being almost Canton would indicate, it seems to Grath was snowed under. Perhaps twice our enrollment, but in spite of me, that I had no application on file, he will be the fusion candidate again that fact the number of pupils in As a matter of fact I would not per- to succeed Justice Long, whose term our feur higher grades is only about mit anyone to say anything for me. expires December 31st, 1807.—Det. fifteen less than the number enrolled There is no place I desire other than Journal. in the corresponding grades at Gray- the one I now occupy." It is very clear that if all the other republican Senators have the same idea that Mr. tion of boys in the High School Lodge has of the comparative desirthere is considerably greater than in ability of being a Senator and being ours, and after the fourth grade the a member of the Cabinet, that no pupils of each grade seem to be older Senator will be in President McKinand more developed than in our cor- ley's Cubinet, but there is reason to possible to do a little heavier work in are willing to accept cabinet port-

Appropriation committee, who is al- sister, Mrs, H. Bauman. ready up to his ears in the work of of them being in the High School prepating the regular appropriation department, thus making it possible bills, was asked to outline the policy to have forty-flye minutes recita- that would be followed by his, com tions, and giving a chance for thor- mittee at this session of Congress. In reply he said: "The committee will left for Gaylord, last Saturday, after The first, second and third grades no doubt reccommend appropriations a two week's visit with relatives are each under the charge of a special for an efficient public service. The here. teacher, thus giving a chance for receipts of the government, however, more attention to each grade than is are less than the expenditures, and possible when one teacher has charge this deficit has been and is being the republican nominee, won out by of two grades, yet on the whole our made up by borrowing money at his one majority. lower grade work seems to equal that terest. As long as this situation of Grayling. Taking all the circum- continues the appropriations and exstances into account the Gaylord penditures should be held down rigschool stands well in comparison with idly to the smallest aggregate comthe Grayling school, and the teach- patible with the efficiency of the ors come back encouraged, but not public service. No new expenditures yet satisfied with the work they are ought to be, and in my judgment miles south of town in Oscoda coundoing, and bring many useful hints none will be authorized that are not ty, died last Friday night after an with them, which will be gradually absolutely indispensable for the publifluess of but four days. The func-

while this condition exists, however desirable they may be or would be if we had the income to cover them. If this policy be strictly followed The big McKinley and Hobart jol- there will be no new public build ngs

under the auspices of the republican "Silver Dick" Bland, of Missouri, campaign clubs of the District of is the fifth democrat who has entered Columbia was a shouting success, the fight for the leadership of the The Republicans of the national cap- minority in the next House. Strange itol have no votes, but the managers to say the fight for this position has of every national campaign made by already begun, and is getting decidthe party can testify to their effi-edly warm, although most people

It Beats All

The great success that Dr. Cald-

tional amendments at the recent Representative Grosvenor did not election. Massachusetts had one prothe verdict was adverse. The reople Mr. Cleveland may not be trying to seem to have been against all sorts

The secret of good health is found Sold in 10c (10 dose

There is nothing more evident than that the Populists feel that they ocrats. Rryan slighted the Popu-Self-preservation is the first law of lists, who had surrendered to him,

This is to certify that my wife was

Chn. Bd. Tp. of Wilton, Monroe County, Wis.

It is understood that the Fusionbe it. A Justice of the Supreme

Lewiston Items---Journal

Snow storm raging to-day.

caller at this office.

The thermometer has dallied round the zero mark this week. J. M. Francis, of Grayling, was in town last Friday. He was a pleasant

Miss Maggie Hanson came up from Chairman Cannon, of the House Grayling, this morning, to visit her

D. M. Kneeland was confined to the house several days of this week

owing to trouble with his eyes. Mrs. Maggie Lunden and children

In the recount of votes for sheriff in Crawford county, Sheriff Chalker,

Wages in some of the lumber camps in this section range from \$10 to \$15 per month. Pretty near down to bed rock.

Mrs. Mile Thompson, living ten worked out in the school.—Otsego lie safety and the preservation of the al was held at the house on Monday, national honor. In other words, no and the burial at the cemetery here.

\$2,000 WANTED!

- AT THE STORE OF

H. JOSEPH COMPANY

We must raise the above amount within the next 30 days. We offer our entire stock of Merchandise for ONE FOURTH OFF ORIGINAL PRICES.

This is the Only Way we can Raise the Money. The season is here when you need your Fall and Winter supplies. Our LOSS is your GAIN.

BELOW WE QUOTE YOU SOME PRICES:

Good Sheeting. Former price 6 cents, now 4 cents per yard. Good Crash. 8 do 4 6 do 4 do Dress Ginghama. do do Table Oil Cloths. do 20 do 10 do Outing Flannels, do Ladies Underwear, best made, from 23 cents, up to \$1 a piece. Ladies' all wool Hose, 14 cents per pair. Childrens' all wool Hose, 12 ½ cents per pair.

do Scarlet all wool Underwear, 43 cents a piece. Blankets, full size, 45 cents, only, and upward. Cotton Batts, 10 cents, worth 15 cents and 20 cents. Ladies' Mackintoshes, \$1,97, worth triple prices. Mens' Kersey all wool Pants. \$1,50. Mens' Corduroy Pants, 1.49. Mens' Mackinaws, 97c. Pingree & Smith's Ladies' Shoes, sizes 2 to 41-2, half price.

Everything will be reduced in proportion. Don't miss this sale, as it will be to your interest to attend. Remember this sale is for Cash only. Remember the place opposite Bates & Co's. Store. This sale begins November 10th

and lasts 30 days,

H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

GRAYLING ----

MICHIGAN

Free until January 1st.

⇒A-BARGAIN! FOR ONLY \$1.85

MICHERNIER Until January 1st, 1898, and

The "CRAWFORD AVALANCHE" for one year.

This will give you The Farmer absolutely free until January 1st, 1897. The Michigan Farmer contains more practical reading matter and more complete and correct market reports than any other paper,

Send direct to The Michigan Farmer. Detroit. Mich., for a free sample copy. Address all orders for sutscriptions to the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any scuson, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the liver is to pid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt A prompt use of this needicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bitteds fevers. No needicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the majartal freeing the system from the malarial he gets it, which, of course isn't un-platform and fight it out again on tale Bitters. 50c. and \$1 per bottle

A Visit to the Grayling Schools. stipation and Dizziness yield to Liec-

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR Wwomen to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Saldressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Gray ling for the week ending Dec. 5th

1896. Marcir, John Grambuer. A. Reid. Alex. Smith. J. W. Kelley. A. W.

Master. H. Warnier, A. O. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say 'Adver-

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Eight of the 11 post offices in Alcona county are held by Republicans and they are after the other three. - head. It never dissapoints.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for

An editor works 3651 days in a year to get out 52 issues of his paper -that's labor Once in a while somengy physia, that's capital. And once in a while some dead beat takes the piper for a year or two and vanishes that's anarchy. But later on justice will overtake the last named eveature, for there is a place where he will get his deserts-that's-Ex.

Stands at the Head. Aug. J. Rogel, the leading drug

gist of Shreveport, La., says: King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough; and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Camp bell, merchant of Safford, Arlzona, writes: "I)r. Kings New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consump tion, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment, it has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to day stands at the Tawas Herald .- That is the correct trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drugthing. They are entitled to them. Store.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

>÷≓® OF ®≒÷

Dry Goods, Clothing. Shoes and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

→※ ¥ ¥ ★ ※ ★ ·

R. MEYERS.

Please see Handbills for price quotations.

-WINTER IS COMING!

And with it Comes THE FINEST LINE-OF

UNDERWEAR

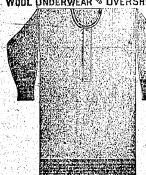
& OVERSHIRTS FOR THE

FALL TRADE,

That was Ever

Shown in the COUNTY.

"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE" WOOL UNDERWEAR TO OVERSHIRTS



AG STALEY MFG GO. FAGTORY SOUTH BEND - IND.

These Goods are a guaranteed stock, to which we wish to call your attention. Our line is complete, and we advise you to visit our stere before purchasing elsewhere.

You will find just what the Stylish Man or the hardest Toiler, may want, at prices to sell the goods.

You will find solid comfort in the A. C. Staley brand of Underwear. It is warm and fits correctly.

This brand can be found only at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

DEFECT OF THE THE THE THE

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,

ONE YEAR, FOR

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. ii.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible tial campaign? G. A. h. Does a weekly page of origin, forcine editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

W HEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mort-gage dated the eleventh day of August A. D. 1800, executed by Joseph. M. Jones and Isahella L. Jones, his wife, of the village of Grayling, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the People-Building, Loan and Savings Associated to the People-Building.

rayang.
of.
od October Mth A. D. 1896.
The Propert Building, Loan and
The Propert Building, Loan and
The Propert Building.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney.

THIS PAPER is on file in Ethiladelinhia the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Mostar W. W. AVER 450N. Our authorized agents

Mortgage Sale.

W HEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortrage dated the eighth day of June A.D.1804, executed by John S. Harrington, and Anna E. Harrington, his wife; of the willage of Graying, County of Crawford and State of Michigan, to the People of Savines Association.

on pages 481 and 470 cm the 481 day.

D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forehood.

AND WHEREAS the amount claimed to be due on said mortage at the date of this notice is the sum of two lumided nine and 5-100ths dollars of principal, interest, premiums and fines, and the further sum of fitteen dollars as an aitorney fee by the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole sum claimed to be due on said mortrage, and no suit or proceeding failting been instituted at law to recover the delt now remaining secured by said mortrage, or any pure thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortrage, has become operative.

vo.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by rithe of the said power of sale, and in pursuance it he statute in such case, made, and provided, the statute in such case, made, and provided to said motionization before said motionization.

Gro. L. ALEXANDER, Attorney,

Henry Funck, of South Branch, was in town, Monday.

Best 50 cent Corset on earth, for 37 cents, at Claggetts'.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Don't miss the Great Slaughter Sale at H. Joseph Co's.

F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine, and Fred. Hoesli, jr., were in town Monday. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, was in town Monday. Men's Plush Caps, only 50 cents, at

Claggetts'. Albert Kraus is putting a new

steel roof on the Commercial House. Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug

Arthur Cady was shaking hands with old friends in town, Tuesday. You will always find the bestgrade of Teas in the City, at Claggett's.

Doll's and Toys, at Fournier's Drug

A fine line of Men's Mufflers, at S. S. Claggetts'.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove, took in the Farmer's institute this week. Clargett's 20 ct Coffee ia.

Have you tried it?

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R C., Saturday afternoon, the 12th., at the usual honr.

New stock of Dry Goods, at S. S. Claggetts'.

J. K. Wright was in attendance at the Circuit Court in Roscommon, Monday.

at Claggetts'. J. G. Fox returned from a trip on business, to Bay City, last Sunday

Fo Peep plaids, only 5 cents a yard at Clargetts'.

S. McIntire is home for a visit with his family; the first time in six

Midwood apron Ginghams going for 5 cents, at Claggetts.'

Supervisor Barber, of Frederic, was in town Tuesday, attending the Farmer's Institute.

Persian Percales, fleeced, only 10 cents, at Claggetts.1 Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county,

was present at the Farmer's Institute this week.

Beautiful Empress Flannels, for 10 cents, at Claggetis."

Rev. J. M. Warren, of Le wiston, was in town Tuesday night, ou welcome guest.

A beautiful line of Silk Handker chiefs, for the holidays, as low as 10 cents, at Claggetts'.

Get a piece of Silverware, at S. H. & Co's,, free; warranted for

Mrs. Geo. W. Comer was called to Port Huron, Tuesday, by the serious Illness of her father.

Claggett's Coffees are all fresh roasted from the largest roaster in the world. Try his 20 cent coffee.

Mrs. D. Trotter, of St. Ignace, is visiting with Mrs. A. Grouleff, and other friends.

When we cut the prices, we cut them and nobody else can do it for H. Joseph Co.

Go to the Social and Supper at W. R. C. hall, this evening. It will cost you but 25 cents.

A beautiful line of Silverware given away at the store of S. H. & Co. Come and examine it. Mrs A Grauleff gives a party in

honor of Miss Alice Shafer, to mor-

The experiments in celery raising in Otsego county have been ver'y sat isfactory this year.

Don't be backward in coming for ward to pay your debts, especially those you owe the printer.

Mrs. Maggle Lunden, sister of Mrs. C. O. McCullough, made her a two days visit the beginning of the week.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

D. Trotter, of St. Ignace, is in town for a few days, preparatory to going on the road in the interest of S. H. & Co.

We are the original One Price Clothing and Dry Goods Store in H. Joseph Co. Grayling. ..

We have distributed a large numer of sample cyples of the Michigan Farmer this week. If you like it, come in and subscribe.

\$5000 reward for any impuritie found in Claggett's I uckwheat Flour Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The thanks of the Farmer's Inling Glee Club for the excellent music We don't ask \$18,00 tor a suit and

sell it for \$5,00. But we sell goods at their marked price. H. Joseph Co. Regular communication of Graying Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on

next Thursday evening, the 17th., at the usual hour. A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made. Don't fail to attend the Great Slaugh

ter Sale at H. Joseph Co's. Regular meeting of Grayling Chapter, No. 83, O. E. S., will be held hext Monday evening, the 14th, at

the usual hour. When you are looking for bargains Kraus.

Mrs, S. C. Knight, who now lives in Hetherton, Montmorency county, returned to Grayling, Monday, for a short visit.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of look and Heating Stoves, before buyng elsewhere. Mrs. Alice Linn, of Tekonsha, is

visiting her sister, Mrs. Jerome Walte, who has been dangerously ill, but is happily improving.

"Everything that glitters is not gold." We are the only merchants who do as advertised. II. Joseph Co.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award

A special telegram to the Detroit Journal, says that Dr. C. W. Smith is violentely insane from the mor phine or some other similar habit."

Rates & Co. are offering the choice st Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M. will hold a special meeting this evening for work. A general attend-Brookside suitings, 5 cents per yard ance is desired.

> Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit Regular meeting of Marvin Post,

> No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 12th., at the usual hour. Supervisor Emory, of Center Plains,

and his wife rejoice in the posession of a new girl baby at their home born Dec. 4th. A heavy quilted woolen robe was

few nights ago, from Salling, Hanson & Co's shed.

scales at sixty pounds, which is a big weight for this species of animal.

Everybody, especially the Ladies are invited to visit my store and see my new line of Holiday Goods. LUCIEN FOURNIER.

shot a white deer and sold it for \$100. The deer was as white as snow and had pink eyes.

Mrs. Grace Taylor, of Cheboygan, s been visiting with her parents

the past week. While Prophet Hicks is foretelling a severe winter, the Indians through out the north are prophesying a mild winter, with but little snow:

We will furnish the Scientific AMERICAN for 1897 to our prepaid giving facts and figures from his subscribers for \$2.50 per year, or the own experiences that were indisboth for \$5.60.

A pleasant feature at the Farmer's institute was the presence of a number of 12th grade pupils from our high school, at the suggestion of Prof. Benkelman, whose notes and reports will be taken as part of their literary work in the school.

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps are requested to be present at the next regular, meeting on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 12th, to elect the officers for the ensuing year. REBECCA WIGHT, Sc

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair, DR



re Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Farmers' Institute.

The Institute, as per program pub ished, was to have been opened Mon day, at 103, m., but on account of the sparse attendance, the order of exercises was changed for the forenoon to an informal visit of our cit izens with Professors Beal, Gunson, stitute Society are tendered the Gray- Dean and Mumford of the Agricultural College, and Mr. E. A. Croman, of Grass Lake, one of the most successful farmers of Jackson County which may have been of more benefit in the interchange of ideas, than mere formal lectures....

In the afternoon, the meeting was opened with seventeen farmers present, which number was increased to twenty-six during the afternoon.

After preliminary remarks by Prof. Beal, Mr. Croman gave an address on "Butter making in small dairies." His teaching was highly practical. and directed entirely in the interest of the ordinary farm dairy, instead of the large creamery work. He dep recated the practice, as usually fol lowed, of selling butter to the stores. n Stoves or Hardware, go to Albert He would sooner make only what was wanted for family use, and let the calves have the balance of the milk, believing the yeal would be of greater value but if butter should be made for sale, knowledge of how to make it should be gained, ther the market must be found, and the package and color must be made and kept as is demanded by the particular market, for after a market is niade any change in style or color or even in brand of salt will have an

> After a free discussion of the matter pertaining to dairy work, the "Clovers and Grasses for Northern Grass, Orchard Grass, June Grass, Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint and Red Top, with the Fescues, part for moist and others for dry lands, and an adjournment was had for the evening

EVENING SESSION.

While the assembly were gathering questions of interest were asked and answered on subjects of especial interest to this locality, among which the one of "grass" was the most important, and Prof. Beal furnished for publication in the Avalanche his idea of our needs, and the varieties suited to our soil and conditions, so that our readers will have the opinion of this undoubted authority:

"What are the best grasses to form a close sod?

To make an even growth over the ground grasses or clovers should spread by root stalks. The best of seeds are: June Grass, Quack Grass, Red Top, White Clover. If there is no objection to bunches, mix with the above Tall Oat Grass, Orchard stolen from W. A. Master's buggy, a Grass, Sheep Fescue, Red Fescue, Red Clover, Alsike Clover. If these will not form a close turf the land icks fortility, or moisture at certain trapped a Beaver which tipped the times. Then enrich the soil and the intervening spaces will fill up.

> W. J BEAL. Prof. Gunson, of the Agricultural "Care and Value of Flowers." He presented the claim of this adjunct o a home in so forcible and pleasant ers there resolved that their home should be made more attractive and happy by these additions. He gave lists of tender and hardy varieties of flowering plants and methods of prop-

habits of life. Mr. P. Ostrander gave a very in- tion at the Farmer's Institute. structing paper on the subject of poultry. He showed the value of the product, and the profit of poultry on the farm, if intelligently handled, ing and constant care, and then News. guaranteed financial success.

Miss Matie Francis recited "The was warmly applauded.

Prof. H. W. Mumford closed the evening session with the subject Why and How should the Farmer be educated." He contrasted the social condition of farmers and townspeople, and from his argument the farmers have the bester of of it. He proved the necessity for the higher education of the farmer in order to obtain success, and to be able to take his place in the business and political world, and closed with a fine eulogy upon the work of the Michigan Agricultural College and its advantages.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION. The meeting was called to order by Prof. Beal, conductor, and Prof. M. L. Dean presented the subject of the "Potato Patch." His ideal of the field was a clover sod, plowed in the fall and worked in the spring until in proper tilth, and all weeds killed. Then the selection of medium, sized tubers from the most prolific hills at time of digging. Headvocates plant ing in drills. In cultivating keep three things in view, first keep the soil in condition so the plant can oblain its food; second so as to con- t.onal, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago-

OUR GREAT SALE

IS NOW IN PROGRESS.

To reduce my Stock, I will sell Goods at

COSTY for a limited time.

Don't miss this Sale if you want Goods at Wholesale Prices.

Terms CASH, during this sale. Butter and Eggs wanted.

S. S. CLAGGETT.

serve the moisture in the soil, and W.B.FLYNN, Dentist keep the soil level, so the rains will remain in the hills. Fight the time was occupied by Prof. Beal on beetle with Paris green and plaster, one pound to one hundred. The po-Michigan." He recommends espectato, blight is prevented by a spray cially the Clovers, Tall Meadow Oat of Bordeaux mixture. Scab is pre-ey. vented by treating the seed with corrossive sublimate, one ounce to fifteen gallons of water.

C. W. West tollowed with a paper on "Root Crops." He advocates the for Collection, raising of roots for feed, as Carrots Bagas and Sugar Beets, which should be fed with grain ration. Careful preparation of the soil and selection of seed is necessary for success.

The report of the secretary was read and adopted, and the unexpended balance of last year, with thanks, was tendered in recognition of his

follows: President-O. Palmer.

Sec. and Treasurer-H. Funck. VICE PRESIDENTS: Cent. Plains-C. W. West. Beaver Creek-J. Hanna. Grove-W. C. Johnson. Grayling-P. Ostrander. Blaine-F. F. Hoesli. Maple Forest-C. B. Johnson. Frederic-W. Batterson.

Delegate to the Roundup-Henry Punck. On motion of W. C. Johnson it was lecided to call a meeting of the association in March or April. at a time to be fixed by the President and Secretary, and the President was instructed to appoint a committee to College, followed with a talk on the arrange a programme for the meet-

The morning session was closed by description of the growth of Corn A hunter near St. Ignace recently a manner that every one of his hear smut by Prof. Beal, illustrated by

[To be continued next week]

A. B. Corwin brought in some fine Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Braden, during agation, and urged all to give the Funck a hasket of Apples, one of Pomatter more study, and learn of their tatoes, one of Corn, and a Pumpkin that weighed 51 pounds, for exhibi-

Attorney A. A. Crane, who has very low, and fears are entertained very low, and fears are entertained sold as to his recovery. His brother of Lyons, is now with him. Just before Fournier's Drug Store. supplement to same for \$4.00, or putable. He urged pure stock of what we go to press, we learn that he died ever strain selected, careful watch- this (Friday) afternoon. - Otsego Co.

> Old Homestead" in a manner very assure you, your dollar will buy nooga in the autumn of 1863 and soon pleasing to those in attendance, and as much goods at our store as at after General (then Captain) Porter ware, warranted for ten years. Salling, Hanson & Co.

> > one paying one by a year's subscription to their local paper.

The man mho refuses to take his

local paper because the politics or something else in it does not suit him, displays about as much good judgment as the judividual who refuses to eat his hotel dinner, because there is something on the bill of fare that does not suit his taste. - Marion

women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary 8780 and expenses. Position per. manent, Reference. Enclose self-ad-dressed stamped envelope. The Na-

WEST BRANCH. MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining and the same were give for for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

Public Notice.

All accounts due Claggett & Pringle will be left with Joseph Patterson S. S. CLAGGETT.

Public Notice.

Sealed bids will be received until December 10th, 1896, at the Sheriffs office in Grayling, for 50 cords of good dry Jack Pine or Tamerack, and 50 cords of good dry Hardwood, to be delivered and piled in the Court House woodshed, before December 2015, 1896, and 50 cords of good The election of officers resulted as green hardwood, to be delivered and piled in rear of said woodshed on or before the 1st day of February 1897. Dated this 30th day of Nov., 1896. WM. S. CHALKER, Sheriff.

> The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a Social and Oyster Supper, at the W. R. C. Hall, said County and State, this 2d day this evening. Supper from 5 to 8 of December A. D. 1896. o'clock, 25 cents.

For Kidney Troubles there is nothing better than Foley's Kidney Cure. Everyone who tries t will agree to this. For sale at

A man residing near Gaylord about to give his views to his wife on "bringing up a family," when she told him to never mind that, she would bring up the family, if he would bring up the wood.

For Pheumonia.

Dr. J. C. Bishop, of Agnew, Mich. saya: "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia the past month, with good results. For sale by L. Fournier

The person who disturbed the conand get a bottle of Fo'ey's Honey and Tar, which always gives relief.

For Hoarseness.

Benjamin Ingerson, of Hutton, Ind. savs he has not spoken above a whisbeen ill for the past three weeks, is per for months, and one bottle of six, George A. Prescott having re-

> Grant and Washington. One of the best friends that Gen

Grant ever had, was Horace Porter. Don't be deceived. We will Their first meeting was at Chattaas much goods at our store as at became a member of Grant's staff, any place in town, and you will and served with him constantly unreceive a ticket on our Silver- til Lee's surreader. When Grant became President Horace Forter wa made his private secretary, and until General Grant breathed his last, at The Brown City Standard gets off Mt. McGregor, the two men were the following very pointed item: We close friends: Nor did Gen. Porter's have heard of men paying election love for his chief cease with death, bets by climbing liberty poles, wheel. for to him is due the success of the ing each other in wheel barrows and movement to raise the half million of the like, but we never heard of any dollars which the Grant monument eighth senatorial district, for senator in Riverside Park will cost. The in-in the Legislature, and the certificate auguration of the tomb will take place of determination thereto attached. next spring, on General Grant's birthday, and General Porter will be the orator of the occasion. During these years of intimacy

and in his moments of leisure he has arranged his unique stores af anecdote and memoranda into a series of twelve articles entitled: "Campaigning with Grant," and the Century Magazine has secured all rights in the series, and will print it during MANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR the coming year. Since the famous "Century War Series," for which Gon, Grant himself wrote four articles before its readers.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

The largest and finest line of Holiday Goods. snitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, consisting of TOILET CASES and TRAYS, TRAVELING CASES, MANI-CURE SETS, CUFF and COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS, GLOVE and HANDWERCHIEF BOXES.

NECK TIE BOXES, JEWEL BOXES. Photo and Autograph ALBUMS, Celluloid Novelties. GLASS MEDALLIONS, Booklets, Pictures, Books.

Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., at

the Drug Store of L. FOURNIER.

District Canvassers Statement.

SENATOR

STATEMENT OF VOTES given n the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of the State of Michigan, for Senator in the State Legislature for the said District, at the General Election held in said District, on Tuesday, the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hand red and ninety six.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Senator was ten thousand five hundred and ninety-

the following persons, viz: George A. Prescott received six thousand five hundred

Chas. M. Garrison received four thousand and eighteen votes. Total-Ten thousand five-

and seventy-three

STATE OF MICHIGAN SS. County of Iosco.

hundred and ninety-two

We do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a correct statement of the votes given in the Twenty-eighth Senaterial District of the State of Michigan, for Senator in the State Legislature, at the General Election held in said District, on Tuesday the third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninetysix.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Tawas City, in

John J. Niederer, Chairman. HENRY HEISSMAN, THOS. GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Board of Sen. District

THOS. GALBRIGHT. Clerk of Board of Senatorial Dist. Canvassers.

District Canvassers Certificate of Election of Senator.

Twenty-sight Senatorial District. STATE OF MICHIGAN,) 88. County of Iosco.

We, the Board of Senatorial District Canvassers for the Twenty-eight pecimens of Rye and Corn, and H. gregation last Sunday by coughing, Senatorial District of the State of its requested to call on L. Fournier. Michigan, ho hereby determine, as Senatorial District of the State of appears by the annexed statement, and certify that at the General elec tion held in said District on the 3d day of November in the year one thousand eight hunhred and ninety as appears by the annexed statement was duly elected Senator in the State Legislature for said twenty-eight Senatorial district.

In witness whereof, we have here unto set our hands at Tawas City, in said county and State, this 2d day of December A. D. 1896.

JOHN J. NIEDERER,

. Chairman. HENRY HEISMAN, THOS. GALBRAITH. Secretary Board of Senatorial Dis Canvassers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, | SS. County of Iosco.

I hereny certify, that I have compared the foregoing copy of the statement of votes given in the twenty.

The Righest Grade Standard with the originals, of record in my office, and that the same are correct transcripts thereof, and of the whole of such originals. In witness whereof, I have here

with Grant Gen. Porter kept a diary unto set my hand and affixed the sea of the Circuit Court for the county o Iosco this 2d day of December in the venr one thousand eight hundred and THOMAS GALBRAITH. -[Seal.]

County Clerk.

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salthe beginning of his "Memeirs"), no manent. Reference. Fuclose self-admagazine has had such a treat to lay dressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

4:35 P. M. Mackina w Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackina w, 8:00 P. M.
3:35 A. M. Marquetto Express, Daily, arrives at Mackina w 7:15 A. M.

War Excitation

:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 2:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation GOING SOUTH,

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Eay
City, 5:25 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M.
1:35 A. M. New York Express, Dally, arrives
Bay City 5:05 A.M. Detroit, 11:10A.M.
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at
Bay City 7:30 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation-Depart 6:30 A. M.

O. W.RUGGLES. GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling. F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFEFCT NOV. 15 1896. THE OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

TO Port Huron--7:00 a. m.; 5;20, 8:05 p. m.
Arrive from Port Huron--12:30, p. m. 8:00 p. m.
To Grand Rapids-12:30, 10;12 p. m.
From Grand Rapids-12:30, 10;12 p. m.
From Grand Rapids-12:30, 10;12 p. m.
From Detroit-7:00, 11;20 a. m.; 5:20, *10; 5:p. m.
From Detroit-*7;22 a. m.; 12;30, 5:07, *10;18 Doledo - 7:00, 11:20 a.m.; *5:20, *10:15 p.m. om Toledo - 7:22 a.m.; 12:25:5:07, *10:12 p.m. icago Express departs - 7:00, 11:20 - a.m. .m. To Reed City and Ludington-7:00 a. nv.: 3,00

From Reed City and Ludington-12,30; 5.30, p, m. Millwaukee and Chicago, departs—3; 0 n. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica o. Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trainsarrive at and depart from Fort St. Un on depot, Detroit.

t. Defroit. cars on day trains. to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

Plants

West Branch Green House. An abundant stock enables us to place prices where all may enjoy the beauty of flowers in their own homes, without securing slips, and waiting for them to bloom. Look here! Blooming plants: 25 Geraniums, for \$1.00, or 12 (let aniums, 3 Ivies, 3 Fuchsias, 1 Cactus, 3 Begonias and 1 Farfugium Grande, all for \$1.00. or 6 Geraniums, 2 Ivies, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Chrisantheniums, antums, 2 Ivies, 2 Fuchsias, 2 Chrisanthemums, for 50 cents; or 4 Geraniums, 3 Chrisanthemums, 5 Fuchsia, 1 Begonia and 1 Ivy, all for 50 cents. We still have some Geraniums left at 1, 2 and 5 cents each, 1 Miranda Vine with first 59 cents and a readen readents of the form of the form of the first bar of the fi order received. I Miranda Vine and I Begonia

with first \$1.00 order. Visitors w LOTTIE WILLOBEE,

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Best Writing Machine.



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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.



To the Congress of the United States: As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule liave been again mad manifest. A political contest involving manifest. A pointed center involving momentous consequences fraught with apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquillity or the least sign of weakness in our national struc-

When we consider these incidents, and contemplate the penceful obedience and munly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a deterdiscover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen, to abide by every verdict of the popular will and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their government. Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of these who avaderable to patriotic disposition which entities them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be promitted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the aceptance of public duty in-

in obedience to a constitutional require ment I herein submit to the Congress-certain information concerning national affairs with the suggestion of such legisla tion as in my judgment is necessary and

Outrages in Turkey. the outset of a reference to the At the outset of a revenue to the more important matters affecting our relations, with foreign powers at would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the last year assumed a less hideous aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awak-ening of the Turkish Government to the ening of the Turkish Government to the demand of humane divilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigofry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking fea-tures of the situation had been mitigated: Instead, however, of welcoming a soft-ened disposition or protective interven-tion; we have been afflicted by reantinued and not infrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women and children made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith

tian faith.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means as-sured. Our government at home and our minister at Constantinople, have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed, but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. possible things.

the Mediterramean as a measure of cau-tion, and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency, and we have made claims against the Turkish Government for the pillage and destruc-tion of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those Government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. I do not believe that the present prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christen-

The insurrection in Cuba still contin-nes with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacifica-tion of the island or that the situation of affairs a donited in multiple. affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain sage has in the least improved. military and naval forces to the task. there is much reason to believe that the there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character—ind resources, and are none the less inheadly. In their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet reseablished her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keen on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their imp suburbs, but, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the Commanderin-chief of the insurgent army, the puta-tive Cuban Govérninent has now given up all attempts to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. Were the posing always to have been in fact) a government merely our paper. Were the Spanish armies able to meet their autagonists in the open or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, but they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose, and does choose, its own ground, and it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged.

Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed, and excesses on both sides become more

frequent and more deplorable.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is roasonably estimated that at least from \$30,000. United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways, both rexadous and costly. Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions of a friendly power. It follows from tions of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seaconst against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent. These inevitable entanglements of the

the large American property interests affected and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer arged because in-timely and in practical operation clearly perilous and infurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now some the insurgents should be recognized. But and restricted as the Spanish Government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing interacine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

United States with the rebellion in Cuba

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dicthe rule of its conduct.

It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish Government to remedy its grievances, fortified by indica-

this grievances, formed by indica-tions of influential public opinion in Spain that this Government has hoped to dis-cover the most promising and effective means of ending the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection. It was in timated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guaranty of its execution, the United States worm sineaver to think a way not of pectionable to Spain of furrishing such guaranty. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while as already suggested, no reason is per-ceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Whatever circum-stances may arise, our policy and our interest would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interfer ence with its control by any other power.
It should be added that it cannot be reaand Marash during uprisings at those places. A number of Armenian refugees and saying that the hitherto expectant having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish billies of Sean and additional with the inathe insurgents has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeles struggle for its re-establishment has de generated into a strife which means nothing more than the assess sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deforing the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives we should well refer to the contraction arrives we should not be the contraction of the contraction arrives we should not be the contraction arrives we are the contraction arrives we should not be the contraction are generated into a strife which means noth still holds Havana and the seaports and of was still holds Havana and the seaports and of the still roam at will over at least two thirds pend upon the precise conditions then exist the still roam at will over at least two thirds pend upon the precise conditions then exist the international duty we to Spain to put down the insurrection of Spain and interest or the international duty we have to Spain. A contemplation of emerging the spain is the least two thirds are the insurrection of Spain to put down the insurrection of Sp owe to Spain. A contemplation of emer gencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a carcless disregard of present duty of even an under stimulation and in-times expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arise when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see

> tunity to enjoy the blessings of peace. Other Foreign Matters.
>
> Negotiations for a trenty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a suc-cessful consummation at an early date.
>
> The scheme of examining applicants for certain consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted un der an executive order issued on Sept. 20

> rich and fertile country, intimately re-lated to us, saved from complete devasta-tion, will constrain our Government to, such action as will suffered the interests

thus involved and at the same time prom

ise to Cuba and its inhabitants an oppor

1895, has fully demonstrated the useful ness of this innovation.

The inspection of consular offices provided for by an appropriation for the by an appropriation for that purpose at the lust session of the Congress

service. | gary and provinces, 57.053, with 38.92 | We have during the last year labored | per cent.; Germany, 25,334, with 2.96

faithfully, and against unfavorable conintinging, and against untravorable conditions, to secure better preservation of seal life in the Behring Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched commissioners to these waters to study the habits and condition of the scal herd and the causes of their of the sear nerd and the causes of their rapid-keerense. Upon the reports of these commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patience and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is enrnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be seemed for the protection goal as the second for the protection of the search with the second series that the second series are selected for the protection of the second series are selected. tion against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Behring

Treasury Info mation,

Treasury Info mation.
The Secretary of the Treasury reports that during the issent year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the Government from all sources amounted to \$400,475, 408.78. During the same period its expenditures were \$434,678,654.48; the excess of avenable of the constant of the constan The value of our imported dutiable mer-chandise during the last fiscal year was \$309,737,470, and the value of free goods imported \$409,097,470, being an increase of \$6,523,075 in the value of dutiable goods and \$41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our imports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to \$882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of \$75,003,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent, and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent. The cost of collecting our interval. and a context of collecting our internal revenue was 2,78 per cent, as against 2.81 per cent; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 7805. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandles, was 86,588,703 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,630,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also seen the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,443,070 gallons of spirits produced from fruit as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 35,859,250, as against 33,859,784 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,205, 400 barrels. 460 barrels.
The total amount of gold exported dur-

The total amount of gold exported dering the last fiscal year was \$112,409,947 and of silver \$60,541,670, being an increase of \$45,941,466 of gold and \$13,240,334 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold ware \$33,525,005 and of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,859,605 less of gold and \$2,556,007 approximations of silver \$28,777,186, being \$2,859,605 less of gold and \$8,560,007 more of silver than during the preceding year. The total stock of preceding year. The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended the the close of the last fiscal year ended the 30th day of June, 1806, was \$1,228,326, 635, of which \$509,507,904 was in gold and \$028,728,071 in silver. On the 1st day of November 1890, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,285,410,500 and the amount in circulation, not including that in the treasury holdings, was \$1,027,053,641, being \$22,63 nothings, was \$1.02,000,044, being \$22,03, per capita upon an estimated population of 71,002,000. The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1807 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ourses of gold, of the value of \$40,010,000, and 55,727,000. of the value of \$40,010,000, and 55,727,000 ounces of silver, of the conimercial value of \$30,445,000 and the collarge value of \$72,051,000. "The silvation of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 line ounces of gold, amounting to \$200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 line ounces of silver, of the commercial value of \$110,654,000, and of the collage value of \$218,788,100 ecception to our value, and the collage value of \$218,788,100 ecception to our value. 38,100 according to our ratio. The estimage of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calcular year amounted to \$232,701,438 in gold and \$121,905,219 in silver. The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year onding June 30, 1896, amounted to \$71,188,468,52, of which \$58,878,490 was in gold coins and \$12,300,978.52 in standard silver dollar, subsidiary coins and minor coins.

National Banks.
The number of national banks organed from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to Oct. 31. was 5.051, and of this number 3.679 were was 5,051, and of this number 3,079 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of \$650,014,805, held by 288,002 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to \$21,412,620. The total outstanding circulating notes of all national banks Oct. 31, 1896, amounted to \$234,553,807, in-131, 1806, amounted to \$234,553,807, including unredecated but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in antional bank circulation during the year ending on that day was \$21,090,429. Oct. 6, 1896, when the condition of national banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,079 active institutions are supported by the pear were \$82,409,208.40. The sources of the 3,079 active institutions are supported by the pear were \$82,409,208.40. The sources of the 3,079 active institutions are supported by the pear were \$82,409,208.40. The sources of the 3,079 active institutions are supported by the pear were \$82,409,208.40. The source of t 893,258,839,31 in loans and discounts and \$302,105,733.85 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities \$1.507,891,500,005.03 was due to individual depositors and \$200,044,010 consisted of outstand-

ing circulating notes.

There were organized during the year There were organized during the year preceding the date last mentioned twenty-eight national banks, located in fifteen different States, of which twelve were organized in the Eastern States with a capital of \$1,180,000, six in the Western States with a capital of \$875,000 and ten in the Southern States with a capital of \$1,190,000. During the year however, thirty-seven banks voluntarily however, thirty-seven banks voluntarily abandoned their franchises under the national law, and in the case of twentyseven others it was found necessary to appoint receivers. Therefore, as comappoint receivers. Therefore, as com-pared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of thirty-six in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized under State laws is 5,708.

- - Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,408 were permitted to land and 2,799 were debarred on various grounds prescribed by law and returned to the countries whence they came at the expense of the steamshi companies by which they were brought preceding year amounted to \$1,731. It is reported that with some exceptions the immigrants of the last year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn a support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least \$5,000,000, though it was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those having less than \$30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of inder many prought consacrative sums of money to buy land and build homes.

Including all the impigrants arriving who are over 14 years of age, 26.63 per cent, were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent of those of that age arriving during the preceding year. The number of immigrants over 14 years old, the countries has been productive of such wholesale from which they came and the countries has been productive of such wholesale from which they came and the percentage effects that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I know of nothing that can be done with the Ireland, 37,490, with 75 per cent.; Russia, same slight expense so improving to the Santa and Santa and

per cent.; Sweden, 18,821, with 1.10 per cent., while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.69 per cent. were illit-erate. There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants, and it is the opinion, of the immigration authorities that the apprehension herotofore exlsting to some extent of a large immigra-tion from Japan to the United States is without my substantial foundation.

The War Department, The report of the Secretary of War ex-The report of the Secretary of War ex-dibits anistratory conditions in the sev-eral branches of the public service; in-trusted to his charge. The dimit of our military; force as fixed by law is con-stantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of our army present discipline and morale of our army are excellent, and marked progress and officiency are apparent throughout its entire organization. With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary, in which the Mexican troops co-operated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Creent Britain of a kind of Creen Indians. Great Britain, of a hand of Cree Indians from Montana to British possessions, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past.

Sea Coast Defense. During the last year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the creation and armament of forbilications along our seacoast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works.

This improved situation is largely due to the recent generous response of Congres to the recent generous response of Congress
to the recommendations of the war department. Thus we shall soon have complete about one-fifth of the consprehensive
system, the first step in which was noted
in my message to the Congress of Dec. 4,
1893. When it is understood that a ma-1896. When it is understood that a like sonry emplacement not only furnishes a platform for the heavy modern high-power gun, but also in every particular serves the purpose and takes the place of the fort of former days, the importance of the work accomplished is better comprehended. hended.

We should always keep in mind that of We should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation const defense alone is essentially pacific in its nature. While it gives the sense of security due to a consciousness of strength, it is neither the purpose nor the effect of such permanent fortifications to involve us in foreign complications, but rather to guarantee us against them. They are not temptation to war, but security against it. Thus they are thoroughly in accord with all the traditions of our national diplomacy. macy.

About National Prisors.

The Attorney General presents a detailed and interesting statement of the work done under his supervis on diwing the last fiscal year. The ownon during the last fisch year. The own-ership and management by the Govern-ment of penitentiaries for the confine-ment of those convicted in United States courts of violations of Federal laws, which for many years has been a subject of executive recommendation, has at last, to a slight extent, been realized by the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort Leavenworth as a United States peniteutiary. This is certainly a movement in the right direction; but is movement in the right direction, but it ought to be at once supplemented by the rebuilding or extensive enlargement of this improvised prison and the construction of at least one more, to be located in the Southern States. I am thoroughly convinced that economy, humanity and a proper sease of responsibility and duty toward those whom we junish for violations of Federal law dictate that the Federal Government should have the entire control and management of the penitentiaries where convicted violators ire confined.

are commed.

It appears that since the transfer of
Fort Leavenworth military prison to its
new uses the work previously done by prisoners confined there and for which expensives comment there and for which ex-pensive machinery has been provided has been discontinued. This work consisted of the manufacture of articles for army use now done elsewhere. On all grounds it is exceedingly desirable that the con-ylets confined in this penitentiary be al-lowed to resume work of this description.

Free of Federal Officers.
It is most gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the nauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain Federal officials are comwhich certain return of the man recom-pensated by salaries instead of fees. The new plan was put in operation on July 1, 1806, and already the great economy it enforces, its prevention of abuses, and its endency to a better enforcement of the tendency to a better enforcement of the laws are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the usefulness of this long-delayed but now happily accomplished-reform will be found clearly set forth in the Attorney General's report.

was \$3,263,685,313,83, which included \$1.- total expenditures were \$90,626,296,84. total expenditures were \$90,626,296,84, exclusive of \$1,559,898.27, which was carned by the Pacific Railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the Government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of \$5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.02, or 7.1 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of \$3,836,124.02, or \$1.20, o or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was \$1, 679,056.19 less than that of the preceding

wants and even the conveniences of our people at a direct charge upon them so ight as perhaps to exclude the idea of our ngor as permaps to exclude the area of our postoffice department being a money-making concern; but in the face of a constant-ly nemering deficiency in its revenues and in view of the fact that we supply the best mail service in the world, it seems to me it is quite time to correct the abuses that swell enormously our annual deficit. I recommend that legislation be at once enacted to correct these abuses and in-troduce better business, ideas in the regu-lation of our postal rates. This involves the following reforms, which I carnestly. recommend:

The Navy.

The work of the Navy Department and its present condition are fully exhibited in the report of the Secretary. The construction of vessels for our new havy has been energetically prosecuted by the present educitaries. ent administration upon the general lines previously adopted, the department having seen no necessity for radical changes in prior methods under which the work in prior methods under which the work was found to be progressing in a manner highly satisfactory. It has been decided, however, to provide in every shipbuilding contract that the builder should pay all trial expenses, and it has also been detrian expenses, and it has also been de-termined to pay no speed premiums in future contracts. The premiums recently carned and some yet to be decided are features of the contracts made before this conclusion was reached.

Interior Affairs.

per cent.; Sweden, 18,821, with 1.10 per entended recent efforts to extend Indian school facilities, and the auticipation of conactended freest efforts to extend indum, school facilities, and the anticipation of continued-liberal approprintions to that end, cannot fall to afford the utmost satisfaction to those who believe that the education of Indian children is a prime factor in the accomplishment of Indian civilization. It may be said in general terms that in every particular the improvement of the Indians under Goyerment care has been most marked and encouraging.

The Secretary, the Commissioner of Indians to whom allotiments have been made strongly arge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of fliquor to allottees who have taken their industries events.

strongly used the missing of a law promose theory their implied reversity. I carneally join in this recommendation.

The condition of affairs among the five their condition of affairs among the five of the condition of their condition of their condition of their condition of their conditions of their cond

the consent and aid of the tribes, and that no necessity any be presented for radical or riverselved for radical or drustle legislation.

The Pennsion Roll.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure, which have been so aften confidently-foretold, still fail in material realization. The rupmber of pensioners on, the rolls, at the close of the fless year ended, Jane 30, 1806, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was \$138,244,761,94, a slight decrease from expenditure that the receding year, while the total expension of the receding year, while the total expension of the receding year, while the total expension and commenting the department and expenses attending the pension distribution, amounted to \$142,200,350,30, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the Government during the same year.

The number of new pension certificates is such was 90,640. Of these 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions. The number of persons receiving pensions. The number of persons receiving pensions to then during the year was \$523,753,38. The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the eurrent fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, 'la \$140,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the stime amount will be necessary.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that during the last fleed year was \$325,700,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated. That the stime amount will be necessary.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that during the last fleed year was \$30 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 107 convictions resulted. In my opinion based upon such statements as these and much other information and observation, the idues of those disabled in their country's service and the country's service and the support of the law of the country's service and the

ic.—i. roll.—of. honoi. confining the names of those disabled in their country's service and wearing of their country's affectionate emembrance. When I have seen those who one as the soluters' friends, active and lert in unging greater latity and, more reekess pension-expenditure, while nursing self-

to those who, worthy of a nation's cure ought to live and die under the protection of a nation's gratitude.

Pacific Rai-roads.

The Secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Inche railroads to the Government of the Obligations of the Inche railroads to the Government of the obligations of the Inche railroads to the Government of the obligations of the Inche railroads to the Government of Congress. On Jan. 1, 1807, with the amount already matured, more than 83,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States indied of the construction of the Union, Pacific Railway, including its Kanasa line, and more than 80,000,000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific Railroad. Company, will, have failen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the Government. Without any reference to the government will ereate such a default on the part of those companies to the Government as will give it the right to at once, institute proceedings to forcelose its mortizage illen. In addition to this indebteduces, which will be due dan. 1, 1807, there will mature between that date and Jan. 1, 1809, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the Government. These amount to more than 20,000,000, on account of the Castral Pacific lines.

The structure of these roads and the conditions and accord \$21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines.

The structure of these roads and the conditions of the Central Pacific lines.

The structure of these roads and the conditions of the Central Pacific lines.

The structure of the pass of the Rail pasting between these roads and the conditions of various committees to the present and prior Congresses. In view of the fact that the Congress has for a number of years almost constantly had under consideration in ricus power mentioned. In tife case of the Union Pacific Company, however, the situation has become espe Pacific Rai roads,

the interests and save the Government from the loss threatened by further inaction.

Department of Agriculture, I be partment of the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of the Government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the center of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts to be a second of the control of all and encouragement to agricultural efforts needed to be a second of the control of the control of the second of the secon

posts of the product of the professed friends of the farmer, and distribute the professed friends of the farmer, and distribute the farmers then selves, are naturally expected to be willing to fid a department theoretic to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much to its discretifit.

theyoted to the promotion they terests of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.

The weather bureau, now attached to the Department of Agriculture, hus continued to extend its sphere of usefulness, and by an undifferential interest of the foreigns has greatly hereased its efficiency as an aid and protection to my whose occupations, are relater of creater children, and the support of the foreign of the foreign of the foreign of the support of the foreign of the foreign of the support of the foreign of the foreign of the foreign of the careful consideration of Congress.

Civil Service Reform.

Civil Service Reform.

Civil Service Reform.

The progress made in civil-service reform furnishes a cause for the atmost congentuation. There are now in the competitive classified service upward of cighty-four thousand places. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by executive order dated the 6th day of May. 1896, and iffer fourth-class postmasterships be not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil-service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service and the packe and quiet of neighborhoods. The civil-service rules, as amended during the last year, provide for sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing cligibility to better positions upon Concursion was reached.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the pumerons and important affales committed to his supervision. I agree, with the Secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater produce.

The Indians.

The total Indian population of the United States is 147,255, according to a census made in 1835, exclusive of those within the State of New Nork and those comprising the rive five fivilized tribes. Of this number there are approximately 38,600 children of school age.

The progress which has positions through the system more approximately 38,600 children of school age.

The progress which has positions through the operation of civil problem in schools. The progress which has

service methods should be made to understand that the nonpartisan scheme through which they receive their appointments demands from them, by way of recliprocity, nonpartisan and faithful performance of duty under overy administration, and cheerful idelity to every chief. While they should be encouraged to decently exercise their rights of citizenship and to support through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly profess, the noisy, postilent and partisan employe, who loves political turnoil and contention, or who renders lax and gradiging service to an administration and partisan employe who loves political turnoil and contention, or who renders lax and gradiging service to an administration and partisan changes and administration be promptly apid frentessly dealt with in such a way an to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise disposed.

National Finances and the Tariff.

National Finances and the Tariff. I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the Government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and time-furnished a wider market for our products and maderatiffacturing. The only entire fassal year during which they or ourse. 1800. These of the products are previous year more than \$1,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and while found markets abrond was nearly \$70,000.

The present law, during the only complete fascal year of its operation, has yielded nearly \$8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of all little more than \$25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected. The situation was such in December last, seven months before the class of the fascal year, that the Secretary of the Trensury fuertoid a deficiency of \$37,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles and the depression in all activities intervening since that time resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff any of its operation, seriously checked the impost we would have otherwise received that we could hairdly have lind a nore unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably loope that our received from promises of acceleration and continuance, I desire to recur to the statements cli-

set ii, with a promise of acceleration and continuance.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economic expenditures, will-overcome all deficiencies. Meanting no deficit that has control or may occur need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of \$100,000,000, a surplus of more time \$128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which smart unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless heard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing mor than its proper and legitimate use.

It is immensirably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justiliable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures. I suppose it will not be dealed that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comment of the existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the paipable duty of every government to make the hundars of taxation as light as possible. The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheap living except under the stress of their government's necessity made plainly manifest.

The Currency System.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasity are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, but their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States more known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the treasing rolose issued in payment of sliver purchases under the net of all the proceeds of such bonds. I show he had not contain the treasing rolose issued in payment of sliver purchases under the net of my head of the latest the treatment of the proceeding the sliver purchases under the net of an action of the proceeding the sliver purchase under the role of the proceeding of the proceed

that would be added to our devolution. It invited to be been and safer flassical method. It is not so much a contraction of our freeze that is not so much a contraction of our freeze that is not so much a contraction of our freeze that is not so much a contraction of our freeze that is not so much a contraction of the solution of the statement that the day of sonship and sound flamedal methods will not down upon its statement that the day of sonship and sound flamedal methods will not down upon its nutil our government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its inouctary operations to the receipts of the money contributed by the poor pile for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good etitizens long for rest from foverish agitation and the inauguration by the Government of a reformed inauguration and the inauguration of the remain and the s

a reformed financist policy, which will encourage enterprise and make extain the rewards of labor, and industry.

Roost for the Trusts.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may here be briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other lung aggregations of eapiral, the object of which is cannot be the monopoly of some particular the existence of trusts and other lung aggregations of eapiral, the object of which is the property of the monopoly of some particular that are decident in a small to the ground that though each of the monopoly of some particular than though they for the property of the property

when our differences are forgotten and hum Clintong

MOLESKIN_TRUBSERS ANKLE - PROOF & SHOP

> thick, solid paniers over the hips, and leather protectors for the stomach and kidneys Canvas jackets are not so popular now, but heavily padded jerstead. Chadwick, of Yale, has, perhaps, the most novel-looking jersey. Around the wrists are leather bands and on each elbow is a leather pad the size of a loaf of bread. On each shoulder is a leather protector which is half the size of an ordinary saddle and must weigh three or four pounds. The inside of the jersey is lined with some strong texture.

FOOTBALL OUTFIT.

FOOTBALL PARAPHERNALIA.

How the Punter Protects Himself While Playing. To the spectator who watches the hard-fought battles on the football field

nowadays, it appears as though the

players are so well protected from in-

furies that there are not nearly so many risks to be run as there were twelve years ago. Who would have

twelve years ago. Who would have worn boots of a double thickness and

padded with this felt twelve years

ago? And yet many of the best players to-day wear them to protect the small bones in their feet and to avoid

sprained ankles. If the old-timers had

been asked to wear shin guards they, would undoubtedly have spurned them, but nobody is without them now. From the light canvas or cloth trousers of

former years we have heavily padded noleskins, with bulging knees a foot

SHIM GUARDS

UBBER MOUTH PIECE

Modern football players believe in protecting their heads. Twelve years ago there were very few "long-haired" experts, but the craze for letting one's locks grow has become universal, so that a football man with short hair is looked down upon. The rubber nose mask, which covers the mouth as well. and the leather helmet are devices that seem almost indispensable. The helmet that is in use now not only covers the top of the head with a cap of hard eather, but protects the ears with two big muffs made of thick felt, through which are small holes, so that the wearer can hear the instructions of his cantain. It is estimated that with all of his football togs on a player can tip the scales at thirty pounds above his actual weight. Somebody has suggested steel masks and coats of mail, but fortunatety the rules prohibit any such warlike

It is rather expensive to own a complete outfit, the big 'varsity teams hav-ing to pay about \$40 per man for the various articles needed in a gridiron But as college elevens have plenty of money at their command, nothing is thought of such an outlay.

OVER 30 YEARS IN CONGRESS. Holman, of Indiana, Returned After Two Years' Absence.

Among the Democratic veterans in congressional service, retired by the Republican landslide of two years ago. who are this year returned to the House is William S. Holman, of Indiana, the apostle of economy, who is familiarly known as "the watchdog of the treasobjector.' Born in a pioneer homestead in In

liana 74 years ago, he received a college education, taught school and then probate judge and a prosecuting attor-



WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

ney and the next decade went to the Legislature and was subsequently given a seat on the highest court in his State. In 1858 he was elected to Congress and was a member of the House from that time until 1895, with the exception of four years.

Only Lovesick.

It is not long since the emperor of Austria definitely settled the succession to the throne on his nephew, Arch-duke Otto, passing over the latter's elder brother, Francis Ferdinand, because he was on the point of death from consumption. Erancis is apparently recovering his health, however, and it is hinted that he was not suffering so much from consumption as from blighted affection. He has long wished to marry the Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, whose tragic death at Mey erling a few years ago will called, and he was constitutionally debarred from doing so while he re-mained in the direct line of succession to the throne.

How people like to lie about "away np" societyi

Hale and Hearty

Is the condition in which every human being was undoubtedly intended to be, and whenever this is not the case there must be something wrong. Probably in a majority of cases the trouble is in the blood, which law become impoverished or impure by reason of hereditary scrofula taints; or from some other cause. In case there is scrotula in the blood there will frequently be exceptions of the skin; though something by the inherited taint. That the cause is in the blood is proved the condition in which every hueases are caused by the inherited taint. That the cause is in the blood is proved by the fact that scrotula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, and other like diseases are most readily cured by purifying the blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla; and yet Hood's Sarsaparilla; is always advertised as a blood purifier. The way to keep hale and hearty is to keep the blood pure, and if it is not in a condition of purity and vitality there is no better remedy that can be used than this same great blood purifier and strength builder, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Christianity's History.

A great feature of the Paris Exposi-tion of 1900 will be a section devoted to the history of Christianity from the beginning to the present day, with rep resentations of the Temple of Jerus lem, the scenes of the life of Christ pagan and Christian Rome, Constanti apple and the lives of the saints.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$3.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Body Had Turned to Stone.

Workmen are engaged in removing the bodies from a cemetery in Pitts burg. The other day they came acros the remains of a woman which had turned to stone, and which required four men to lift it. The body had been in the ground ten or fifteen years, and six to ten inches. The body was in a perfect state of preservation, and appeared as natural as though death had just taken place.

As I approve of a youth, that has son ething of the Old Man in him, so I am no less pleased with an Old Man that has something of the youth.

"WORN OUT."

A COMMON EXPRESSION USED BY AMERICAN WOMEN.

do not Realize the Full Significance of Those Two Words.

When a woman is nervous and irritable, head and back ache, feels tired all the time, loses sleep and appetite. has pains in groins, bearing-down sensation, whites



that a womb Arouble is imminent, and she cannot act too promptly if she values her future comfort and happiness.

The experience and testimony of ome of the most noted women of America, go to prove beyond a ques-tion that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as thousands of women do. Here is a lady who says

"Let me add my name to your list of testimonials. For years I suffered with such a weakness of the back I could not stand straight. I had terrible pains in my womb. The doctor said ble pains in my womb. operation must be performed, as I was afraid to have the operation per-

5

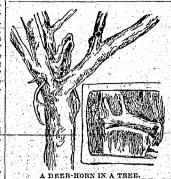
formed, and kept trying the medicines that I saw advertised. At last I tried yours. After taking three
bottles I
felt like a man. I rec-

to every woman, and cannot praise it enough, for it saved me from the sur-geon's knife."—Mrs. MARE BUCH, Dolgeville, N. Y.



A Horn inside of a Tree.

Not long ago a huge oak tree was cut down in a Michigan forest. As the came there is a mystery. Perhaps some pioneer hunter or some Indian of



a hundred years ago had shot a deer and, to keep it from the wolves, had hung it up by the horns in the limbs of a young oak, expecting to come back soon and claim it. But either he forgot where he left it or else some coldent happened which prevented his return, and the horns remained in the tree year after year, until the wood grew entirely around them The part of the tree containing the horns was sent to the museum of the

Current Condensation.
Dr. Adam Clarke devoted nearly a quarter of a century to his "Commen-

Michigan Agricultural College, where

tary "years on the "Concordance to Shak-speare."

Raphael enjoyed a life of 37 years from 1483 to 1520. His period of active vork covered about fifteen years.

The life of Murillo lasted from 1618 to 1682, but most of his great pointing vere executed in less than ten years.

Mulhall, the noted statistician, spen over forty years in accumulating the naterial for his one volume of statis

Gibbon's massive history occupied over twenty years of his life. Compared with this, his other works are in significant. Emerson was born in 1803, and died

His literary life continued from 1841 to his death, a period of for ty-one years.

Leonardo da Vinci lived from 1452 to 1519, over forty years of his life being devoted to the practice of his profe sion as an artist.

The famous Prince Eugene lived from 1663 to 1736, a period of seventy-three years. His military career lasted about twenty-five years. The life of Chaucer covered a period

of 72 years, from 1328 to 1400. His literary career was from 1384 to 1398, a period of fourteen rears. Edmund Spenser lived about 47 years

from 1552 to 1599. His literary efforts neluding the writings of "The Faeric Queene," covered about fourteen years. The life of Palestrina lasted from 1540 to 1594, but most of the great musical works by which he is now remembered were executed in about thirteen

lived from 1709, "the year of great bables," to 1852, his reputation was made in one day on the field of Water

Schiller lived but forty-six years, and the poems which have made his name immortal were written between 1781 date of his death in 1805, a

period of twenty-four years. Wagner lived from 1813 to 1883. His active labors in the production of the made his name known throughout the world were con-

fined to about thirty years. always wern fastened to the girdle. A ut purse got its name from the fact that rather than take the time to loose the purse from the belt, where it was secured by buckles, one out the straps,

There is a Spanish proverb that on Tuesday one should neither travel nor marry," and this superstition is so ingrained that even in Madrid, there are ever any weddings on Tuesday, and the trains are almost empty.

Spectacles were fashionable in the styteenth century. They were costly the usual price being an equivalent of \$5. It was believed that the larger the lenses and the heavier the rims the greater the dignity added to the wearer's appearance.

An inclosed park of about 100,000 acres is proposed by certain English naturalists and sportsmen for the preservation of South African mammals. such as the giraffe, zebra, eland, gnu koodoo and other antelopes that are now threatened with extermination.

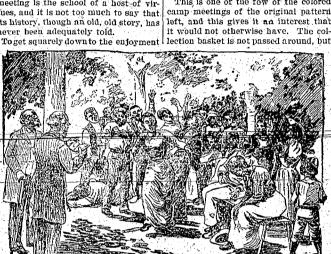
The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? 'Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, 'God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound-out-of-sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, it we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla fo cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old surraparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—41's Ayer's.

A REGRO CAMP MEETING IN THE SVANY SOUTH

Pirect looked forward to with greater pleasure than camp meeta writer in the Globe-Democrat,

Those who have never attended one of these open-nir meetings can form no idea of how they are carried on and the many curious and peculiar things to be seen and heard. Camp meetings have been handed down from generation to generation, and may properly be called a Methodist invention. Camp meetings are sometimes regarded as sensational but there can be no doubt that they do a world of good in redeeming and saving those hardened in sin. Whatever the merits of "city preaching," there is a distinctiveness about camp meeting services arising from the very nature of the case. They are a direct appeal to the popular heart, and derive no small measure of their inspiration and effectiveness not alone from service, but from the hospitality which creates a community of good feeling amid parties present; the sense of worshiping in "the groves, which are God's first temples," operating in the meantime an abiding element of interest and devotion. Rightly considered, the camp meeting is the school of a host of virtues, and it is not too much to say that its history, though an old, old story, has never been adequately told.



THEY OCCASIONALLY GET WORKED UP TO A VERY HIGH PITCH.

nearer the cities have too many frills to be really enjoyed. The tent holders they were taking part in a cake walk are always hospitable and kind, and They glory in this manner of contribut to be really enjoyed. The tent holders no one need go with a feeling of goneness in the gastrie regions. And such eating! Fried yellow-leg chicken, big fat chicken pie, baked turkey and-everything good. To a hungry soul the invitation, "Turn up yer plate and help verself," is generally accepted without further ceremony. The good people want you to eat, and eat plenty. This is always a part of the program that is seldom neglected.

Frequently some bold and daredevil nountaineor, without the love of the Lord or the fear of revenue officers in his heart, will open up a blind tige the ground a short distance from where mountain dew of illicit make is sold to his neighbors, or to any one else with the necessary price. sionally these blind tigers get their neighbors into trouble, but not often, as the mountain people have a way pe-culiarly their own of standing by each other in all matters, relating to the liquor question. Many of them regard a little spirits as necessary, even at a camp meeting.

At a camp meeting in Lumpkin County a few years ago the writer heard a former dispenser of eorn juice give his experience. He said:

"I came through just seven years ago, if I'm spared to see September omm', fust erbout sundown at Bald Knob. Preachers could preach in them I had laid by my crap, an' had nothin' special to do, an', thinks I, I'll go to camp meeting an' sell er few pints er licker. But I soon seed I was lost accordin ter Scripter, au somehow or omehow else I felt powerful pestered I just hauled down my colors an' give right up, an' I hain't sold no licker sense. I done fergive everybody, even old Brother Latham, who owes fer two quarts er licker bought at camp meetin eight years ago"

eight years ago "At this point "Brother Latham" thought it time for a change in program, and asked that all unite in prayer, while a large number of the young people made for the spring.

Young folks can get mighty thirsty at camp meeting. Frequent trips are made to the spring by the belles and enux, and it is also a noticeable fact that some of the couples had "pressing" business which caused them to remain nway from the arbor, but those liter ested in their souls' salvation usually returned to the arbor in time to fall into line when the parson extended the invitation for penitents to c

Services are held almost continually during the day and late into the evening, and when the pine knot lights on the platforms covered with dirt around the arbor begin to flick and flare and cease to cast their shadows the older people retire to their beds within the ents, while the younger-set-are given an opportunity to make love and say sweet nothings while they chew sweet gum gathered from the trees near the

To those reared amid the refining inluences of cultivated society such decorum may seem strange, but when the environments and isolating circumstances surrounding these people are taken into consideration it is altogether excusable. No class of people on carting should be a Marriage Reform League be matter for prompt and wise action seeking to rehabilistic in the public mind seeking to rehabilist in the public mind the Christian religion, and they are happy in the Ignorance of the gay and frivolous ways of the upper crust plish much to benefit society. Marriage is the sum and substance of the matter,

of camp meeting it is necessary to at those desiring to contribute walk up tend one held in the mountains of and place their coin on the altar where North Georgia or South Carolina. Those the hymns are sung, and some of them walk forward with as much point as if ing. The meetings are not run for reve lessen their zeal one whit. They get all there is to be got from such a meeting. -The feature of the camp is the singing, and when sinners are called to

the anxious bench the congregation sings snatches of hymns, occasionally ringing in a made-for-the-occasion line or two and always winding up with a ing music than these people make. It is weird and grand, and is sung like every word came from the very depths of

One of their hymns ran something like this: De Lord seed er sinner er cryin' an'

Keep er prayin', sinner! An' de devil was a-swayin' an' swayin' Keep er prayin', sinner!

Den de sinner got 'ligion an' gwine ter gi Keep er pravin', sinner! He'll lan' himself on de happy shore— Keep er prayin', sinner!

'Postle Peter is standin' at de gate-Keep er prayin', sinner! Not long fer dis sinner ter wait-Keep er prayin', sinner!

heabenly lamps, dey burn se bright— Keep er prayin', sinner! em so glor'us ter my sight-Keep er prayin', sinner!

Abraham's bosom is safe an' wide— Keep er prayin', sinner! Dat am whar I'm er gwine ter hide— Keep er prayin', sinner! The women's new style hats for fall

are shaped like a man's hat after he has been out all night.

of these stories are entirely unreasonable, but while they are being narrated the good members will stand by and

hat while I shout."

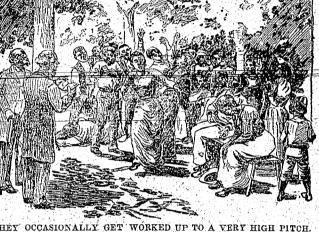
bly taken up in the fall term. It reaches its climax at Thanksgiving. In the

ing time in the South, in which part other. They are truly the children of of the country they are conducted on nature and love the bright sunshing entirely original and unique plans, says and mountain wildness. Liberty and freedom go hand in hand with them and this is second only to the love they feel for their God. Near Galnesville there is a colored camp ground. The meeting here usually lasts from one to three weeks, ac

cording to the outpouring of the spirit and the tenacity of the provision crop The preaching, shouting, singing and "trancing" of these people are some-what-novel. They occasionally get worked up to a very high pitch and become frantic when the grace of the Lord touches them, and sometimes one main motionless for hours. After "re viving" they will tell wonderful stories of their visit to the heavenly land. Some

It was noticed, however, that, no mat ter how badly one of the sisters wanted to shout, she would always take the good sister with the remark, "Hold my

This is one of the few of the colore



MARBLES. they receive the plaudits of their fellows and not infrequently that of their elders. Wanted to Be Flogged

army, after describing his experience when as a schoolboy lie was "birched' at Eton-and a decidedly painful expe rience he makes it out to have been proceeds to tell a singular story of an other Etonian, who sought the switch in vain.

This boy was sentenced to be flogged the knowledge that his father was greatly opposed to the system of corporal punishment, refused to submit He was at once expelled, and wen home and reported what had taken

"Well, well," said his father, "this is most unfortunate. I have just succeeded in securing for you a commission in the Guards, and now, being expelled from Eton, you will no longer be eligi ble to her majesty's service.

The boy was distracted. His whole heart was set upon a military career Seeing his son's grief, the father advis ed him to hasten back to school and beg leave to be flogged and reinstated.

The young fellow set off at once; but alas! vacation had begun, and the master had gone to the continent. Not to be balked, the boy followed, and hav-ing overtaken him in Paris, explained the situation and begged a flogging.
"But I can't do it," said the master.

"I'm sorry for you, but it would be too irregular; and beside I have nothing with which to do it."

The boy had provided for that emergency, and when he produced a birch red the master, seeing his sincerity, de lined to use the switch, but rescinded the sentence of expulsion; and the boy was able to accept the desired commis



THE "sacred bonds of matrimony" are being broken by the courts of this and other countries at an alarming rate. In this country, according to recent statistics, 20 per cent. of marriages now terminate in divorces, and 50 per cent. of divorces are granted on grounds that cannot be regarded as preservative of the home and society. From all of which it would appear that a large percentage of divorces are obtained simply because of the ease with which they are obtained. In this phase of the matter lies the source of flarm. For many years the National Divorce League has been trying to obtain uniform divorce laws in all the States. While uniformity of law would do much to lessen the number of divorces, it would seem that there larming rate. In this country, according per of divorces, it would seem that there should be a Marriage Reform League

has been divested of much of its religious character, indeed, has become more of a civic contract. It was once protected by the church, it is now protected by ed by the clurch, it is now protected by law, and pretty loose law in some States of this Union. In about such proportion as the church has relinquished protection of marriages, have divorces multiplied; and in about such proportion as lawyers have made divorce laws, divorces have been rendered easily obtainable. Putting two and two together, it would seem that as respect for marriage vows has decreased, divorces have increased. Respect for marriage vows is the only guarantee of the home. Perpetuity of the home is the only safety of society. The rapid increase of divorces should therefore be a matter of deep concern, should fore be a matter of deep concern, should be a matter for prompt and wise action

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SPORTS

Cownball and Catball Superseded by

Have you ever noticed how regularly school children revert year after year

to certain games and pastimes? One morning there is not a marble to be seen on the streets, the next-day every

lad almost comes out and is ready for a game of "bunk up" or "bull ring."

School children's games have their reg-ular seasons. To introduce any of them out of their fixed dates is to doom

them to ignoble failure. The boys will not take them up. Football is invaria-

same manner baseball comes up in the

nore popular than during the crisp

HOP SCOTCH.

cool, bracing October weather, but mar

bles are played in the early spring

months, beginning during the bright days of March, after the snows have

disappeared, and lasting sometimes as

late as early June. Even the girls fol

low this unwritten law. Hop scotch,

the greatest of all favorite outdoor pastimes, is played in the spring, as is

the rope jumping and hoop rolling, but

old game of three-old-cat is to-day out

of date. School children have almost

given it up. In its place the regular

Such are the games of the school

children of to-day. There are few nov-

eltles because young America rather prefers to imitate his elders than to

think out new pastimes. That is also

the reason why youngsters have taken

so readily to football in the fall and

baseball in the spring. To have a match game with another school is

productive of more real pleasur- to hem than an individual game of mar-

a greater honor to them than the win

ning of a pocketful of marbles, for

Their vanity, too, is touched, for to he in a football or haseball tony to

baseball nine has been substituted.

spring time.

Ton sninning is never

Welsh Water for London.

considered to bring from Wales the water used by London, is rather appull ing to the average mind. scheme is not a new one. The sugges-tion is revived at this time by the fact that it is proposed that the city govern-ment buy up the water works com-panies in London and control the water supply. It is estimated that between the amount which is asked by those having the monopoly in their hands and the cost of bringing water from the mountains of Wales \$500,000,000 could be saved.

Fortune Seeking Emigrants. Fortune Secking Emigrants.

Many a poor family, that seeks the Western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman-chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense-fortify the system against the combined indusces of a malarious atmosphere and missma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

Antiquity of Soap Soap has been in use for 3,000 years and is twice mentioned in the Bible A few years ago a soap boiler's shor was discovered in Pompeli, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city 79 A.
D. The soap found in the shop had
not lost all its efficacy, although it had been buried 1,800 years.

To California in 72 Hours The California Limited, via Santa Fe Route, leaves Chicago 6 p. m., Wednes days and Saturdays, reaching Los An geles in 72 hours and San Diego in 76 hours. , Returns Mondays and Thurs days. Connecting train for San Francisco via Mojave. Through vestibuled equipment of su-

perb Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line. Daily California express, carrying

both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Chicago 10:25 p. m. For descriptive literature address G Г. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry.,

Chicago. Fire Escape Net. A new fire escape consists of a net

attached to three iron rods and having two rods to support one side on the ground, the other being fastened to the \$100 Reward, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarri. Hall's Catarri Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarri being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional tratement. Hall's Catarri Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the discussion of the constitution and essisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the constitution and essisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers that they offer one-Heundred-Dollars, for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testinguilla. Dollars, for any case that it falls to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

The Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Barrel Holder.

A new barrel-holding device for gro ery stores, etc., swings the barrel un der the counter when not in use. Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In or-der to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Acts gently on the liver and Kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c. A harbor and a railroad on the island

of Reunion cost \$13,500,000 instead of

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter and all impurities. The first stone paving for streets was laid in New York in 1658.

We will forfeit \$1,000 if any of our published testimonials are proven to be no genuine. THE PISO CO., Warren, Pa.

There is nothing (unless it be the sewing machine) that has lightened woman's lainer as much as Dobbings Electric Son, constantly sold since 1865. All greathave it. Have you made its acquaintance? Tryit.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Street for Children teething: Soitens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Good

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to perate, 25c.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any setual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the one remedy which tracts. It is therefore all important, in order, to get, its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction. With a better understanding of the



rheumatism, neuralgia. FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE. TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA

DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUF FR WITH PAIN A half to a (responful in half a tumbler of water will in a few inhighest cure Cramps, spasms, SuS Souns Sounsell in a few inhighest cure Cramps, spasms, SuS Sounsell Control of the Control of

inst pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will reflect the second of the paint of the will be a second of the paint of the will be a second of the paint of

TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and advice as to Patentability of inven-tions. Send for inventors' Gume, or How to GET A PATENT. Patrick O'Farrell, Washington, D.C. DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, B. C. Late Principal Examiner V. S. Pension Bureau 3 yrs. in lace war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since

C. N. II. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

RHEUMATISM Chronic, Acute, or Inflammatory





Important Notice!



The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in Blue Wrappers and Yellow Labels. Be sure that the Yellow Label and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

SAPOLIO

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER. SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS **EVERYWHERE.**"

YOUTHIAND. Through the mystical realm of Youthland The dreamers, wondering, go Fair are the skies above them, Fairer the earth below. Gay is the summer sunlight And the beautiful glamor of Youthland

Oh! Wide is that land and joyous; What wealth of glorious bloom Brighten its every vista, Scatters each hint of gloom, Music, and joy and beauty, Hope, that can feel no chill: For the beautiful glamor of Youthland Is over it still.

Is over them still.

Out from that wonderful country Went never a mortal yet
But bore in his heart the sadness Of a mournful sweet regret.
Well if its dreams go with him, Guiding his heart and will, And the beautiful glamor of Youthland Be over him still.

Such are the friends never failing The lovers that nover grow old,— Tho darkly the clouds may gather, And the day grow late and cold. Near to the heavenly country. Their eyes with its radiance fill. autiful glampr of Youthland Is over them still.

— Abbie Elizabeth Snow.

LIKE AN ARCESIAN WELL A few miles south of the capital of Guatemala, in Central America, there is a liuge volcano known by the name Mount de Aqua, or the 'water mountain.'
When it has an expition, instead of throw-ing out ashes, lava and cinders, and de-stroying all the vegetable life around it, this remarkable volcano spouts clear, cold water in a vast fountain, which courses down-the sides of the mountain in great torrents. In so warm a country this cold water is no small blessing.

MAMMA HEN AND HER KITTENS.

A remarkable case of affiliation between animals of autigonistic traditions has come under my observation, writes, Burr Noble. A family cat which we had raised died, leaving two small kittens. We also had a hen with ten small chickens which were allowed to occupy a vacant stall in the stable at night. One night opened the door to the stall and was surprised to see the kittens rush pell mel into the stall and disappear. On investi-gation. I found that the kittens took up their quarters with the chickens under the hen and continued to do so until the chickens were too large, to be hovered. The hen, chickens and kittens became very familiar and were on the best of terms, even during the day time, until the chickens were grown.

In San Francisco there is a cat that washes windows. It belongs to one of the Chinese companies of that city. It is a cat of a Chinese breed, and those who own it claim that it belongs to the same family as the cats in the temples of the Emperor of china. The cat is a mixture of Maltese and tortoise-shell, and said to be very beautiful. It has a Chinese name which the newspapers claim cannot be rendered into English, so those of its friends who talk English have to call it. Tom for suort. Tom's Chipese friends declare that he is so clean that he would not lie down until he has dusted off the place, where he is to lie. It is claimed that Tom will take a rag and dip it in a pan of water, and wash the glass of the window in front of which he is going to lie down and then rub it dry, and that he has never been known to lie down in front of the glass without first washing it. Naturalists say that cats are the cleauest animals in the world; that they abhor dirt. Sometimes we see cats in the street which have been turned out of their homes by the people who have gone away for the summer, and these poor cats do not look very clean, but it is not their fault, for how can a poor homeless cat have any opportunity of washing her -and pretty soon she gets so weak from hunger that she cannot wash herself, and by and by she doesn't care. So when you see a poor dirty cat on the street try to remember that it is not her nature to be dirty, but she has had no chance to be clean, and feel sorry for her.

WINGED SEEDS.

The usual way for seeds to be carried is by the wind. Sometimes they are so small and light as to be easily wafted by the breezes. This is the case with the seed of the moccasin-flowers and meadowour woods and bogs called orchids. And the tiny bodies, like atoms of dust, termed "spores," that answer to seed in ferns and mosses and toadstools, are But most seeds are themselves too heavy for this. So they are offtimes provided with thin, broad wings that carry them before the wind as a sail carries a boat The pairs of 'keys' that hang in clusters from the maple-trees in spring are such winged fruits. When ripe they float slowly to the ground, or it a high wind is blowing, they are carried farther from the tree. The ash has thick bunches of winged fruits much like these, but single. The elm has a thin, papery border all around its small seeds, which makes them quite conspicuous as they hang on the anchiets before the leaves have come

Numbers of plants have about the seeds delicate hairs or brisiles that take the place of wings. A disulction "clock," or a head of thistle-down, is a bunch of seeds; each with a circle of fine brisiles. on the summit. When the seeds are rine. along comes a breeze, and puff! away go the seeds, hanging from their tutts of bristles, as the basket hangs from a balloon. The bunches of long silky hairs that come from a hursting pod of milk-that come from a hursting pod of milk-weed, and fill the air around, have each their precious cargo in the shape of a small, brown seed. The seath that ripen in heads on the elemants, after the handsome purple flower-leaves have fallen lare-long feathered tails; like slender bird-plumes, that do the same work that is given to the silk of milkweed. The "cotton" around the seeds of the willows at the riverside and of the poplars along city streets serves the same useful pur-pose. Cotton itself is only a bunch of line white hair around the seed. Age before men thought of spinning it, and weaving it into cloth, it-was making itself cotton-plant by helping to scatter its seeds.

THE SOLDIERS' PET

A military gentleman furnishes the New York Sun with a readable account of sundry unusual pets which he has seen or Heard of in his army experience. At Fore Keogh, Montana, the men of one company had a black bear cut that had been captured by some Cheyenne Indians and brought to the barracks. The fellow at once made friends with the cat, and under the name of Pete, soon became a pet with the men. The writer saysv:

He was taught several tricks, such as boxing, joggling an empty barrel with his paws, and daucing to the time of a fiddle. As he grew older he had more liberty, the only restraint put upon him being a small wooden chair to which he was chained.

Peter would go all over the post carry-ing the chair to his paws, and when he found a comfortable nook or shady corner there he would sit for hours until his fancy moved him to go somewhere, else. Pete's reputation as a trustworthy bear however, was spolled one day when he was caught red handed in an attempt to escape. He was found far up the canon, escape. He was found far up the canon, held by the chain and remnants of the chair, which had become entangled in the knotty problems of a bunch of guarled

oak. When his former comrades, as usual. familiarly approached him, the hitherto gentle animal knocked the first comer-about ten feet with a sturdy blow, the result of the excellent boxing lessons given him, and he would have served the others in like manner had they come within reach. Pete was carried back in disgrace, and chained to a stake in the rear of the company street. All attemps at reconciliation failed, and the men were at a loss to understand the change in the animal's disposition, until one night the reason was discovered by accident. Pete had a midnight visitor.

A soldier returning pretty late one evening almost ran into the arms of a second bear who was apparently holding an earnest conversation with the prisoner. The stranger was a large customer, and upon being discovered immediately turned and fled up-the canon.

The next night a watch was set, and sure enough back came the same intruder, apparently on a visit to Pete. This was kept up for some time, the larger animal newer failing to call at the usual hour; but it was noticed that these middless. usual hour; but it was noticed that these midnight visits had a very bad influence upon Pete. So it was decided to set a

trap to cutch the larger bear, and this failing, the brute was to be shot.

The trap didn't work, but three or four rifles did, and then the truth was made. apparent that the larger animal was in all probability the mother of Pete. She had evidently been trying to persuale her citb to come away with her, for Pete was not ten months old at the time, and she paid her life as the forfeit of her faithful

Pete afterward grew so savage and dangerous that it became necessary to kill him also; but his glossy black hide is still preserved, and adorns one of the

Illusions of Animals.

Birds are perhaps more commonly the rictims of illusions than other animals their stupidity about their eggs being remarkable. East year, for instance, a hen got into a pavilion of a ladies golf club and began to sit on a ball in a corner, for which it made a nest with a couple of pocket handker chiefs. But many quadrupeds are no only deceived for the moment by redections, shadows and such unreali ties, but often seem victims to illusions largely developed by the imagination.

The horse for justance is one of the bravest of animals when face to face with dangers which it can understand: such as the charge of an elephant or wild boar at bay. Yet the courageous and devoted horse, so stendfast against the dangers he knows, is a prey to a hundred terrors of the imagination due to illusions, mainly those of sight, for shying, the minor effect of these il lusions, and "bolting," in which panic gains complete possession of his soul, are caused, as a rule, by mistakes as o what the horse sees, and not by mis interpretation of what he hears. It is ed, for instance, that many horses which shy usually start away, from objects on one side more frequently than from objects on the other. This is probably due to defects of vision in one or the other eye.

In nearly all cases of shying the

horse takes fright at some unfamiliar object, though this is commonly quite harmless, such as a wheelbarrow up side down, a freshly piece of paper rolling before the wind. This instantly becomes an "illusion, is interpreted as sometling else, and it is a curious question in equine neu-ropathy to know what it is that the orse tigures these harmless objects to be. When Russian ponies first began to be shipped to Harwich they usually objected to pass near a donkey. This reluctance was explained on the bypothesis that the ponics seldom saw donkies in Russia and mistook them

for bears.—London Spectator. A Hinged Concrete Bridge.

A hinged concrete bridge has been constructed across the Danube river, onnecting the village of Inzigkofer with its railway station on the opposite side of the stream. The bridge is a novelty. It was designed and built under the supervision of Max-Liebbrand, a well known German engineer, The traffic between the two points to be connected being very small the appropriation had been put at the lowest possible limit, and it was necessary o observe the greatest economy in de signing the structure. The condition of the river and river bed was not suitable for the use of intermediate piers, but the presence of solid rock on the right the left favored the adoption of an

arch As there were no stone quarries in the vicinity, while a factory producing most excellent cement was located within a short distance it was decided to build the arch of concrete. Comparative estimates showed this to be a cheaper construction than either Mon ler arch or one of iron alone, or of cement blocks. An important feature of he design is the plucing of open cast fron links or joints at the crown and at the abutments. The arch hinged in this manner is statically determinate, and may be rationally and economically through settlement after the false work has been removed is climinated, as are also any secondary strains due to changes in temperature or to varia-tions in the vertical loading, to which the arch can freely accommodate itself.

A Discovery of Perpetual Motion.

At Freeport, Ill., a new industry is to be started. On a quarter section of land an enterprising Kansas farmer will establish 1,000 black cats and 5,-000 rats, on which to feed the cats, es timating that the cats will increase 15,000 in two years, their skins being worth \$1 each. The rats will multiply five times as fast as the cats and will skinned cats will furnish food for the rats. Thus has perpetual motion been discovered at dast.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There were 05,000 polling places in

The almost unlimited acreage of level coast lands of southeastern Texas s beginning to attract the attention of rice-planters. Some of it has already been planted with rice, and the success of the experiment has been great enough to justify high hopes for the future of the industry.

orty-four bicycle manufacturing comtook \$40,000,000 in cash. The same aufollow a number of their American pre- position in Paris herself, there decessors out of sight.

While trade between the United States and Mexico is increasing rapidly, there is still room for improvement, thinks the magazine, Modern Mexico. In the foreign commerce of the United States Mexico occupies the eleventh place in imports, being preceded in rank by Great Britain, Germany, Brazil, France, Canada Cuba, Japan, Italy, China, and India. In exports it holds the seventh place, following Great Britain, Germany, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

"The Florida Agriculturist" rapidly recovering, and it will be only a short time now before the growers who have "given their trees care and attention will begin to realize the fruits of their labors." . "The Agriculturalist" says that the great freeze was in no sense a "blessing in disguise," as some-have-said, but was a positive ca lamity; nevertheless, the State is rapidly recovering from it, and will before a great while be sending as many oranges to the markets as ever before, provided no other similar calamity comes along to mar all of the present bright prospects.

100-franc note (twenty dollars) in a suspicion and jealousy, as they are funny way recently. He was in a restaurant and took the note from his pocket to pay for his dinner, when as the note lay upon the table, a gust of wind flopped it into the soup. Fishing it out, he placed it upon the edge of the table to dry, whence it slipped to the floor. Just then along came a hungry little poodle, and, sniffing at the note, he got a good whift of the soup, snatched up the note and swallowed it. The owner of the note then sued the owner of the poodle for the 100 francs, and the courts have decided that the latter must pay.

Six women students of Bellamy wh are employed in the American paper goods factory at Kensington, have put their principles in active operation. These young women hav leased a house, in which they live and have their being. Everything except their clothing is owned in common, an they take turns in doing the housework. Two of them do it for one week. then another pair assumes the respon sibility. So successful has this plan proved that more have applied can be accommodated, and it is progage a servant; and enlarge the scope usefulness and happiness. One of the rigidly enforced rules of this colony is that no male company shall be admitted to the house.

Holders of mineral leases in Ten see were greatly disturbed a few months ago by a judicial decision of Chancellor Fisher that oil was not a of the surface of the land would include the mineral title if held more than seven years without reservation The Court of Chancery Appeals has now reversed the Chancellor on both propositions. It holds that oil is a mineral, and that possession of the surfac of land does not include the title to the mineral thereunder, because the possession of the surface of land is not a there is an encroachment on said title by working the same.

If has taken a long time for the In-ternational Marine Conference held in Washington six or seven years ago, to placed either on the roof or in the attic bear fruit. But it is now expected that the revised rules governing the movements of vessels at sea will go into ernothing to run them. All of the mills feet on July 1 next. Nearly two score are so arranged that when the tank is nations have accepted the rules and full a agreed to abide by them, and these naworld's shipping. With such a moral influence back of them, it is fair to asuniversal. The safety of shipping of all kinds will be materially increased For a time it looked as if the labors of the conference had been in work has been recognized by all but a few of the maritime Powers, and these.

will no doubt soon give their assent. The discovery has been made in St. church support, have been taking the bread and butter from poor women. The easy and pleasant way adopted by the ladies was to spend afternoons in pleasant that, while they made aprons sembles a human member as any that or knotted quilts for the large stores. Before their entry into this field of labor, this work had been done by poor omen for barely living wages church ladies, putting little value on their time, were doing the work for less money than had been paid to the poor women. Even if their price had been equal to or larger than that received by the needy workers, the work would robably have been given to them, as he store proprietors would be loth to refuse some of their best customers, Of course, when the discovery was made, the church ladies at once abandoned the work, and it went back where it was needed. But the question arises. Is this condition of things confined to St. Paul, or would an investi gation disclose a like injustice else-

where? To judge from the report of the Pari large proportion of the world's medals way up the limb .- New York Journal.

of the century the value of the medal out from the Paris mints wa the United States at the recent election. only 200,000 francs, or about \$40,000 Texas had a larger number than any Last year this amount had been in-other State—4,022, Delaware had the creased more than five times, and this year over 1,000,000 francs' worth of nedals, have already appeared. last year's product, the largest number as well as the greatest value, were the silver ones, of which there were 178, 770, while there were only 3.452 of the that should fill the followers of Bryan with joy. To be sure, their value was A British publication reports that rivals, but then, so many more people were made happy by the latter panies were started in Great Britain increase in the circulation of medals is during the past year, with a capital of due in the bunit to the immense in-nearly \$72,000,000, out of which they crease of late years in international and local expositions. With a world's thority believes that American wheels fair almost every summer, and with will drive out the high priced British side shows all the year round, it is no articles—as they probably will, being wonder that the minters in Paris are lighter and stronger. In that case the kept busy. When the climax is reached forty-four new companies are likely to at the end of the century with the ex probably be a bear movement in the medal market.

On the subject of "Education in the Frades" The Inland Printer for Novem ber calls attention to the thoroughness German training, in contradisting tion to the technical training given in the trades in England and America On technical schools in America it says: "We have a number of technical chools, which are chiefly supported by private enterprise, but the good work they are doing is not encouraging as it should be, nor is the vast importance of their plan appreciated by workmen that the orange groves of the State are generally. For pioneer work in tech nical education the technical club movement is the readlest means at hand, and the effort originating among workmen themselves is assured of more favor from them than if it was the creature of the manufacturers of others whose capital is invested in the arts and manufactures. Nevertheless the development and extension of tech nical clubs throughout the arts and crafts will require the aid of employers as well as the countenance and good will of the employed, and when the fruits of the trade club have the establishment of schools, or other plans of trade educa

How Eagles are Captured.

very largely at present.

Eagles are captured by expert moun talueers, who spy upon the parent bird building her nest, and wait for the breeding season. After a due time they scale the mountains, and, well armed for the inevitable fight with the paren birds, go to these mountain Oftentimes four men are required to let one of them down a steep precipied or cliff, while two of them, dead shots with a rifle, shoot and kill the old birds upon their first approach, for i fares ill with the daring robber who attempts to secure the young birds with none to protect but himself. In this way are many of the old birds killed for the taxidermists or for feath ers, while the englets are borne away and eaged for a good sale. An eagl captured at first is an uninteresting prisoner. Frequently they utter coars cries, sullen and savage, breathing heavily and fiercely all the while. Their flat foreheads are contorted into hate ful expressions. They will dart fiere ly at the bars of their iron cages, and finding themselves unable to reach their hated captors, draw themselves up and utter terrific plaints and whines: They are always restless while in captivity, due, of course, to their natures. Rarely an eagle is captured in Attempts have been made, too, in the in nets, but this is impracticable, or mineral, and that the actual possession else the mountaineers prefer to capture them when young by visiting theh nests.

Windmills in New York.

The landscape within view of the roof of a ten-story down-town office building in this city is not of a kind to conjure up thoughts of the rural dis tricts, but anyone who cares to look about him from such an airy perch can possession of any part of the mineral and within his range of viry perchantitle, and no cause of action accrues to, windials of the variety in use all over the owner of the; mineral title until Long Island and up in Westchester County.

windmills are on the roofs of buildings and are used to pump wate from the Croton mains into tanks story. They do the work as well as steam pumps, and it costs practically lever falls which locks mechanism and prevents further

tions represent about five-sixths of the pumping.

world's shipping. With such a moral. There is searcely a day in the year influence back of them, it is fair to as not even excepting the sultry cays of sume that these rules will soon become midsummer, when there is not sufficient breeze abroad to keep one of these mills in operation. They are so nicely balanced that very little wind labors of the conference had been in sets them agoing. Nearly all of the vain, but at length the value of its mills are made in the West, but there are several New England manufac turers who construct mills on paten lines. These are much affected by Nev York business men, who take a pride in the proper equipment of their coun Paul, Minn., that ladies' ald societies, in the proper equipment of their country places.—New York Mail and Expires.

A New Leg. -

A European experimenter has pro duced an artificial leg. It as mearly re

This artificial leg is a curious contri vance of hinges, screws and elastic bands, Extending downward from about what in the human leg is the ankle, to a point midway between the licel and the instep, are two steel rods. laced one in front of the other.

One rests on a sort of roller hinge nd allows the foot to give or bend with each step. The other serves the purpose of bringing the foot back into

place after the step is taken.

Any lateral movement of these rods s prevented by the sides of the slot through which they move. A screw and a nut at the top of the rod also prevent the rod from turning, and thus give trouble in walking. An artificial el tendon is placed within the foot behind the ankle joint, and extends loosely through a hole in the leg, where Mint, this is an age of medals, and a it connects with a nut at about mid-

Merry Entertainment for the Long Winter Evenings.

The penalties for forfeits may be as original as the judge is able to devise I will suggest a few. An apple may be placed in a dish of water and the delinquent be told to pick it therefrom with his teeth. This will cause considtask, for the apple will bob about with every touch, says a writer in the London Ladies' World.

GAME OF FORFEITS.

Another idea is to carve a face upon potato; this is easily done and the carving will produce some merriment, as the corners of the mouth may be made to express a great deal. They may be turned up with pleasure, or drawn down with misery; the carve has his will in the matter, unless the judge stipulates otherwise

itting an egg in such a manner that a half-bushel cannot be placed over it is very simple when one knows how but it may take a little thinking be fore it will be seen that an egg placed in the corner of a room cannot be covered by a half-bushel measure. The might be done more safely with a potato, or an apple, if preferred.

Take you and double you and put you through a finger ring is an old trick. It is simple enough. The letter U and the letter W are written upon paper, and this is then passed through Push a chair through a bracelet

This is not at all difficult. A bracelet it, and a chair is then pushed, Putting one hand where the other

cannot touch it will create merriment, as the victim places the hands in every conceivable position before putting one below the elliow of the other arm, where the hands cannot touch each

Mark upon the wall the height of a man's silk hat. This is not so easy as it seems, as distances are deceptive. If the correct height by more or less than an inch, he is told to leave the roon and come back with an additional arm This is easy enough. He may comback with another person, with an arr chair, or with firearms, etc.

certain person's height upon the wall may also be used as a judgment. This is also a little difficult as if the persons are sitting it may not be so readily determined.

Giving the dimensions of the room in feet and inches is another ludicrous judgment, as there are very few who gard to distances. Leaving the room on two legs and

coming back with six is simple, as you may readly see a chair or four-legged stool will enable the victim to meet the requirements. Writing your name in one letter will

seem a little difficult until you bethink yourself of making a large letter and then inscribing the name therein.

Blowing out a lighted candle with the eyes blindfolded is very funny, as the person who is to-accomplish this feat is placed in front of the candle, then blindfolded, turned about twice and then the proceedings begin. It will be some time before the candle is extinguished, for the person will in all probability blow in every direction but the right one.

Another judgment of a similar nature is for two persons to be folded, turned about twice and then told to shake hands with each other. There will be some groping about be fore the object is accomplished. The fun will be increased if the two persons are placed in opposite corners of the room. Another idea is to walk straight across the room when-blindfolded. It scome almost impossible to take a be-line even when the aid of the eye is allowed. This may be demonstrated by the footpaths we see, for footpaths are invariably crocked.

A BURNING COAL MINE.

Millions of Tons Being Consumed in

Pennsylvania. In Mercer County, Pennsylvania, the center of the bituminous coal district, there is a subtervanean fire that has been burning continually for twenty-five years. The spot is marked by the five years. bre lies bederer iets of smoke iss from crevices in the earth. Fire shoots out of the openings at intervals making a striking picture. A stranger unacquainted with the locality, would, nine chances out of ten, think he had discovered a volcano. The subterran-ean fire is caused by the burning of thousands of tons of coal, and by test it has been proven that the fire will not be extinguished until the entire vein of

Twenty-five years ago, when Western Pennsylvania was flooded with coal speculators, this vein was located. The coal was of fine quality and the rein was claimed to be the richest in the district. A shaft was sunk and operations be

gan. Thousands of tons of coal were mined, and the operators realized a small fortune every day from their investment. At the time the coal districts were in the zenith of prosperity bands of tramps infested the mining towns. They existed mainly on the hospitality of the generous far-mers. Late in the summer of 1871 the mine suspended operations for about a month, so that necessary repairs could be made. During the month the value ras idle a band of tramps encamped in the shaft. One morning flames and volumes of smoke were discovered issuing from the mouth of the mine, and the numps were set to work to extinguish the flames. For weeks water was kept continually pouring in the mine, but it only seemed to add fuel to the flames. The effort to quench the fire was finally given up as a useless job. The interior of the mine to this day is a roaring and seething mass of flaine, The fire is supposed to have been the work of the tramps, for they could not be found after the fire was discovered In the neighborhood of three hundred acres of land in the vicinity of the burning mine has been rendered pracically useless for cultivation. The soil is parched and dry and vegetation canof theire on it.

Possibly millions of tons of coal have been consumed, together with ma chinery and coal cars. At night when the flames shoot out of the fissures in the earth, the country is illuminated ARMY CYCLE TEST.

United States Troops Wheel a Thousand

The blovele for military use is now an issured success. It has just been given n test by United States troops in the far West that shows beyond peradventure that, however problematical may pe its advantages in actual battle, it is already of vast practical utility in various other purposes of military neces

This test was made by a detachment of eight men from the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Missoula, and was under the command of Lieutenant Moss. The den chosen were ordinary riders, and the bicycles were the regular output of one of the big standard concerns of the East. The test was to be a thousand infles over common mountain oads, with the riders equipped for such exigencies as might befull them in a scouting or messenger run through a

Besides 130 nounds of rations, the party carried a complete roungh camp-ing outfit—blankets, rifles,thirty rounds of ammunition to each man, extra tires and all the paraphernalia of a forced march. The average weight of the wheels packed was seventy-seven and a half pounds. The weight of whee and rider ranged from 272 to 202

From Fort Missoula the party wheeled to Fort Harrison and Helena on bad mountainous roads and against strong head winds. Nevertheless the whole distance of 132 miles, including the crossing of the main range, was in twenty-two hours of actual work, or at an average rate of six

miles an hour. - From Helena they wheeled to the National Park, every portion of which they visited. Then they ran down the upper Yellewstone Valley, and turning up Trail Creek Pass, crossed the Bridg-er range into the Gallatin Valley, and wheeled to Bozeman through mud and

From Bozeman a run of seventy-two miles to Townsend was made in one day. There the party was ordered home for special duty.

The result of the march was a sur nrise even to the strongest supporters bicycle. Lieutenant Moss re ported that both soldiers and wheels had stood the journey remarkably well. The test was made as thoroughly as possible and under all conditions; they and ridden in all kinds of weather through mud, sand and dust, crossing nountain ranges and fording streams. -New York Herald.

THE EFFECTS OF DANGER.

With Some Men It Brightens the Intellect While Others Are Stupefied.

The power of rapid action differs enormously in different individualsnore especially in sudden danger. With some men immiuent peril seems to brighten the intellect, quicken the power of decision, and increase the obedience of hand or limb to eye and In others, the sharp sudden danger relaxes the will power, stupelies rather than stimulates, and changes a capable and energetic man into a monument of incapacity and surprise.

In the Red Sea, one burning hot morning, I was reading quietly on the taffrail of an outbound D, and O. boat. One of the smart young cavalry officers on the way out to join his regiment was playing with a little girl of six. shouting with merriment, and, heedless of consequences so long as she es caped from her pursuer. The bulwark surrounding the taffrail is not two feet high, but a railing of from stanchions, with two horizontal chains forms a protection against ordinary called rushed past ine laughing loudly. leaped through the lower chain of the stanchion railing, and was in the boiling wake of the steamer before anyone ould apprehend danger. I rose suddenly as I saw the child gain the bul-

pened. A form rushed past me and before the child had struck the water the young cavalry sub had flung himself over the railing and was in the air. The two bodies struck the water within a second of each other, and when both rose they were not three yards apart. The nearest life buoy that hung on the mlwark was thrown overboard quickly by the quartermaster that it loated not thirty vards from where the two bodies were floating, and the order to stop the ship was given within four seconds of the occurrence, the whole scene being observed by the offior on watch, and the rapidity with which he stopped the ship and gave orders for the boat to be lowered was happily rewarded by a rescue.—Cassell's Magazine.

American Hardwoods in Europe.

The demand for American hard woods in Europe is growing, and oak eads the foreign shipments, although tulip, poplar, ash, gum and black wal-nut, whenever a good quality can be secured, are in some demand. European consumers like the quality of American oak, and since it is known to be plentiful here, it will probably b in increasing demand. Cottonwood has been shipped to Germany in considerable quantities, where cheap wood is required, for furniture, and other uses. Much of this lumber is forward ed from New Orleans, and since great part of the oak, ash, poplar, co tonwood and other timbers demanded by the foreign market is in the South ern States, is not improbable that hun ber for foreign markets will be largely shipped in future from Gulf ports. sneaking of this matter The vestern Lumberman says that the Flu opean market requires lumber cut of xact thickness and of activate length trimmed so as to have the butts squar and true. Space for piling in the yard: of the Old World is an object, so that random, uneven lengths are objection able, and since the foreign buyer in bargains for, quality should be strictly attended to.-Garden and Forest,

Germany has more periodical publica ropean country. England has 3,200 France 3,000, Italy 1,400, Austria-Hunfor miles around.—New York Mail and gary 1,300. The total number in Eu rope is about 25,000.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Jewel--- A Wicked Joke--- Chiropody in Farming--The Cheerful Idiot---A Word Painter, Etc., Etc.

A DIAGNOSIS His countenance is pensive, His look is far away.

And can it be, you ask, that he
Is wilful Cupid's prey?

Nay, 'tis not love that fre's him, 'Tis something worse, alack!

He drops his jaw and sighs because

His liver's out of whack.

A GOOD MARKET. "Why is so much poetry, written on

utumn "Well, nearly everything's red then," IN THE POOTBALL SEASON.

Small boy to bothersome young sister-Say, Alice, you would make a good foot-ball player.

-Why? Alice's Brother-Oh, you intofere so A JEWEL.

"Husband and I have never quarreled,"

leclared Mrs. Hotly.
What a perfectly angelic disposition he must have," purred her friend.—
Postponed.

Then they didn't start on the honey-

moon that night?"
"No. It was after 3 o'clock, and they and to wait until the next day to get her father's check cushed."

NEVER GET PUNCTURED.

"Yes," said one of the tramps to the mee, "Dusty an' me just came in one What kind of wheels do you use?"

"Car wheels." TWO EXAMPLES.

Walter—Papa, why is it better to give than receive: to give what, for example? Papa—Well, "advice" and "medicine" I think would come under that head, my

Soxey-For a man who burns, the it both ends Softroks manages to keep his health. Knoxey Oh, he finds time for lots o

Soxey-I did not know he was an athlete.
Knowey—Yes, every day he's running into_debt

A WICKED JOKE Checks-They say the Esquimanx aro an unenlightened people.

Drafts—Funny, and yet they live on

andles and lamp oil. POOR TRAVERS Sikes: Ah. there's Miss Van Wyck. She's off to Europe to-morrow. Dolph: And there's Travers after her. How about their engagement?

Sikes: That's off, too.

CHROPODY IN FARMING. Drollman-Already in my limited ex-erionce in cultivating the soil I find that here are many sciences blended in that of farming. To day, for instance, I had

occasion to practice chiropolly Soborly—Indee !! How was that? Drollman—Why, I cut the corn on the foot of the hill.

HAD BEEN A VICTIM HIMSELF. Winks—Do you believe in hypnotism? Binks—Of course I do. Don't you see his necktie that the clerk in luced my wife to buy the other day?

THE CHEERFUL IDIOT.

Do you believe there is half the mysfery in these secret orders that they pre-tend to?" asked the skeptical boarder.

Mr. Figg-I've called to get something done for my boy Tommy. Perhaps you can prescribe without going to the house. Dr. Bowless—What are the symptoms

how is his appetite? Mr. Fig.—That is just what I called to see you about. He has got so for the last two or three days that he doesn't care to eat more than twice as much as I do.

Customer-You are using a different kind of soap from what you were, aren't Barber-What makes you think so?

"It doesn't taste the same." A WORD PAINTER He: The architecture of Europe would

interest me most.
She (Dakota belle, expatiating on her rivels). Yes, everything is so quaint. He: How did the Cathedral of Cologne mpress you?

She Oh, of course, that was too sweet or anything. THE AVERAGE COLLEGE VELL.

"You look so pleased; where have you "I've been visiting dentists' offices, and

had a lovely time—got a lot of new ideas for our college yell." MADE THE WORST NOISE.

"How did the joint debate come out last night?".
"Well, I think we rather got the best of it. While it is true that the other fellows had a horse fiddle and a bass drum, our crowd had nearly two tin

horns to their one." NOT TO BE OVERREACHED. 'You want as much for this thermom-

ter," said the woman who had arrived before the store opened so as to be the first at the bargain counter, "as you did for those you showed me last August. "Of course," the salesman answered. 'It's the same thermometer.

"No, it isn't. There ought to be a re-duction in the price. Those others had nearly twice as much moreury in them as

Cold Weather Cycling Dangers,

A warning to cyclists, in the form of in annotation in the British Medical Journal, calls attention to the risks delicate people incur by riding in damp and cold weather, the state of exhaus tion being conducive to the contraction of colds and rheumatism. A apparently has been started to the erfeet that "bicycling will tend to make the woman of the future acquire a squat figure," and-here is another warning—the suggestion may be not improbably carried out if greater care be not taken to have machines properly adjusted to their riders. The majority of women buy bicycles the proportions of which bear no relation to their own.

The phylloxera is working havoe in the vineyards in the Sacramento and Napa valleys in California. 👸

They get them too small or too large.